Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 289 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Dec	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	EVANHA		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3 d Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,093
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,268
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,939
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA	4,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
6th Jan. 1925	SARDINIA	6,984	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

*Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
8th Dec.	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar
10th ,,	BARALA	Jibuti via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
10th ,,	KARAGLA	East & S. Africa
12th ,,	VARELA	Jibuti via Karachi.
13th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box, 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	13th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	8th Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	30,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Debra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle. Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,57 50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER
S. A. H. STIWELL

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore	Rangoon
Agra	Jullundur	Rawalpindi
Ahmedabad	Kasauli	Saharanpur
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa	Salem
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum	Sargodha
Ajmer	Karachi	Secunderabad
Akola	Katni	Serajgunge
Aleyab	Lahore	Sholapur
Allahabad	Larkana	Rialkot
Alleppey	Lucknow	Simla
Ambala	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Ambala Cantonment	Lyallpur	Sukkur
(Sub-Agency)	Madras (Mount Road)	Surat
Amraoti	Madura	Tellicherry
Amritsar	Mandalay	Tinnevelly
Bangalore	Mangalore	Trichinopoly
Bareilly	Masulipatam	Trivandrum
Bassein	Meerut	Tuticorin
Bellary	Moulmein	Ujjain
Benares	Mooltan	Vellore
Berhampore	Moradabad	Vizagapatam
Bezwada	Murree	Yeotmal
Bhopal	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muttra	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Myingyan	
Broach	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore	
Calicut	Nainital	
Cawnpore	Narsingunge	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore,	Nagapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Cunjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehradun	Quetta	
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry	
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dalhousie	Rangoon	
Dhanbad	Rangpur	
Dhulia	Rawalpindi	
Dibrugarh	Saharanpur	
Erode	Salem	
Ferozepore	Sargodha	
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad	
Fyzabad	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Rialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hathras	Surat	
Hubli	Tellicherry	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly	
Indore	Trivandrum	
Jaipur	Tuticorin	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain	
Jalpaiguri	Vellore	
Jamshedpur	Vizagapatam	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Yeotmal	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, against approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

E. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING

Hindoos and Students.

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

Telephone No. 1220.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply

S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply immediately Messrs. LALA AND CO., Solicitors, above Eastern Bank.
A R469

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST with office experience. Kknowledge of Urdu preferred. Apply to Box No. 606, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R475

WANTED for a Shipping Company, a SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER with Chief's Ticket. Preference will be given to applicants with previous experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22218

AGENTS, BROKERS, AND CANVASSERS. —Wanted INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all Cities and Towns of India to sell Shares, push on sale of Mahashakti (English) and Bharat Dharma (Hindi) as well as of Books published by Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and Liberal Commission. Apply to:—CHIEF OFFICER. Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares.
A 22134

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CARDER and SPINNER for a local Mill. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22187

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE.—Invite applications from gentlemen possessing first class Banking experience and very high general ability to serve as its CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER on a starting salary upto Rs. 2,000 p.m. rising to Rs. 2,500 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 100 p.m. The applications accompanied with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 20th December, 1924. Chairman, Punjab National Bank, Limited, LAHORE.
A 22144

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BUNGLOWS at Andheri on Gondvali Road, five minutes' way from the Station. For particulars please see or write to L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street Fort.
C R 450

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1896.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Mr. MAHOMED DIN KHAN, who is said to have resided at Mahomedan Takya, Kurla, but whose present whereabouts are not known to us, that unless he pays to us the sum of Rs. 2,343-8-0 due to the Motor and Allied Products Company, Limited, (In Liquidation) for repairs done and materials supplied to his Fiat Car, and for garaging the same, within a fortnight from this date, and takes back his said car, the said car will be sold on his account by public auction, and any deficiency arising therefrom will be recovered from him.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1924.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators of the Motor & Allied Products Co. Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
22215

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University which will be vacant after April 30, 1925. Applicants should be Graduates of position with experience of University affairs. The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer. The salary offered is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by annual increment of Rs. 50 with benefit of Provident Fund. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, Patna University, Patna, on or before the 31st January, 1925.

R. SHAW,
Registrar,
Patna University.
22181

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced Forest Officer for the Dharampur State. Pay Rs. 200 to 300 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the DEWAN, Dharampur State (Gujarat.)
22170

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE following horse drawn steam fire engines are to be disposed of owing to motorization of the Brigade:—

Two Merryweather horizontal type, 250 gallon per minute capacity certificated boiler pressure 120 sq. in.

One Shand Mason bucket and plunger type 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq. in.

The above engines are in good working order suitable for local fire brigades, portable or stationary pumping plant and can be seen at any time at Fire Brigade Head-quarters. Full particulars and price on application. Reasonable offers will be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Head-quarters,
Byculla,
Bombay 25th November, 1924.
22171.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3957 of 1923.

AKBARALLI MUSSABHAI RAJA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SALEBHAI SHAIKH TAYEBBHAI KOTHARI and others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards and 33/100 of another square yard (102.33), or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492,164 and New Nos. 14011, 1412, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, seventh Cross Lane on or towards the North by stables and on or towards the South by the property of Shavaksah Bomanji Chotia and on or towards the West by Falkland Road, 8th Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2291 and Street No. 23 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the borrower.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3683, New No. 10398, Old Survey No. 1/3267 and New Survey No. 5997 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Ligal Pochet Bin Pochai and on the South by the said third Kamatipura Street assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1249, 50 and Street Nos. 123-25.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 492, 493, 539, 537 and 164, New Nos. 12011, 14012, 14077 and 14078 and Old Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2122 Street No. 13 Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland 3rd Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Marwadi Porkha Dholaji and Now of Shukhanbai daughter of Noorbhai Dudhabhai and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshavlal Jamietram and now of Daramdas Vallabhdas and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Borrower.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kurla, Sub-District Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, known as Lamzai or Kashirakfield bearing Entry No. (R.R.) 167 Survey No. 162 Pot No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 11000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East and West by the property of Malakh Saheb Sallakush, on or towards the North by the property of Phillip Antores and on or towards the South by the remaining land belonging to the said Esabhai Mulla Abdealli.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
21077

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 901 of 1923.

R. B. LAYALKA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay by his constituted attorney G. D. Loyalka. ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

MOTILAL DAYARAM, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 3,767-8-0, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of December 1924, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 9th day of March, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATELL,
For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATELL,
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22217

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4052 of 1924.

RANCHHODDAS VANDRAVANDAS, of Bombay, Sorathi Bhansali, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) DAMODAR HARIDAS, (2) CHANDRASEN BHAGWANDAS, both of Bombay, Sorathi Bhansali Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mahim Bazar and Girgaum Back Road, respectively outside the Fort, the Managing Trustees of the Sorathi Bhansali Mahajan on behalf of themselves and other members of the Sorathi Bhansali Caste ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Sorathi Bhansali Caste.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble the Acting Judge in Chambers on the 1st day of November, 1924, notice is hereby given under O.I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted this suit against the abovenamed defendants, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Sorathi Bhansali Caste, praying for an order that the resolutions passed on the 6th and 14th days of July, 1924, at the meeting of the Sorathi Bhansali Mahajan referred to in the plaint are illegal, ultra-vires and unreasonable and opposed to rules of natural justice and for a declaration that the excommunication of the plaintiff is illegal and that he is still a member of the Sorathi Bhansali Caste and entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto and that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 25,000 or such other sum as this Hon'ble Court may think proper as suit by way of damages and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for and that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require and Notice is further hereby given that the Court has fixed the 19th day of January, 1925, for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1924.

Prothonotary.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22223

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1922.

COOVERJI PITAMBER & CO. a firm carrying on business in partnership at Khalasi Chakla Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

MOTILAL BHOJRAJ, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

Messrs. RUDMAL MOHANLAL REVDIWALLA.

WHEREAS monies due and payable to the above-named defendants, now lying in the hands of Messrs. Amolakchand Mewaram, have been attached by a warrant of attachment issued herein on the 4th October 1923, in execution of the Decree obtained by the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the said defendants in this suit.

Now take notice that you are hereby required to appear either in person or by advocate or attorney of this Hon'ble Court before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on 18th day of December, 1924, to show cause (if any) you have why the said Messrs. Amolakchand Mewaram should not be ordered to pay the said monies to the Sheriff of Bombay to be utilised towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of February 1924.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22220

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

OUR client Bai REHMATBAI MUSAJI was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property at the Auction Sale held on 17th November, 1924, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Narandas Bhawanji the first Mortgagee and at the risk and account of the Late Fatehally Abdul Kayum pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Mortgage, dated the 12th day of May, 1922. All persons having or claiming any interest in or claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Medows Street, within 7 days from the date hereof, failing he she or they will be precluded the same or such claim, if any, to have been waived.

PROPERTY.

Government

No. 1610 tenement dwe standing thereon Municipality under No. 498, 500 and or towards the East by Rehman Street, on or towards a Sweepers passage, on or towards th by the property of Jamsetji Now Kapadia and on or towards the South by the property of Coverji and Byramji Umrigar and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1924.

AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22221

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO RECOVER A DEPOSIT OF RS. 18,218-0-0 FROM BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Under Instructions from the Liquidator, of Bombay Floating Workshop Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

The right to recover a deposit of Rs. 18,218-0-0 from The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. in respect of a certain cable laid at Frere Road.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidator at his office at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD AND AT NEW SONAPUR LANE, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923, and made between Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others of the first part and Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others executors of the Will and Testament of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of the second part, Mahomedally Mamooji of the third part and the mortgagees of the fourth part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and time given as under.

Property at Bhendy Bazar Road on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhendy Bazar Road, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards in the aggregate or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, New No. 7381-7382, Old Survey No. 1558-1559, New Survey No. 4027, Cadastral No. 2553, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036 and Street Nos. 168-170 and 180 (1), and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West partly by the property of Ismail Ghanda and partly by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Peerbhoy Mowjee, and on the South by the property of Ghiga Dama, which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Property at New Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao on TUESDAY, the 9th December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 722, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8400, Cadastral No. 392, Bhuleshwar Division, and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. —— and Street Nos. 362-364 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Nanabhoy Framji Spencer, on the North by the New Sonapur Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Private offers will be received by Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, or by the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES OF UJJAIN COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.) BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) at H. Lane Godown, No. 101, Sewree on account of the underwriters:—

32 Full Pressed Bales Ujjain Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water when taking to the S.S. "Tamba Maru" for shipment.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Mortgagors of the 2nd Transferees of the 3rd part at the risk of the Husseinbhai Alibhai and Sulemanji the power of the Indenture of May between the said Ismailji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under O'd No. 301 New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C) 3761 (1D) 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F 530H and 530I. Tradeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co. Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANDHURST ROAD (WEST) ESTATE OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY BEARING PLOT NO 63.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and Manekji Rustomji Patell the Surviving Executors and trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria, deceased and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Alimahomed Cumruddin and Tyeballi cumruddin and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage bearing date 2nd February 1920 and Deed of Further Charge bearing date 20th March 1920 and made between Alimahomed Cumruddin and Tyeballi Cumruddin of the one part and Bai Dhanbai widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria, Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria since deceased and Manekji Rustomji Patell the Surviving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria deceased of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th day of December 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land, admeasuring (937) nine hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 63 of the Board's Sandhurst Road, (West) Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road on the South by the property of Vinayak Dhundiraj Bivalkar, on the East by land of Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Chhaturbhuj Bhawanidas and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7413 and is assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1828 and Street Nos. 84—86 and 88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR X'MAS SALE TO DEALERS IN TOYS, FANCY GOODS GRAMOPHONES ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES TOYS DOLLS GAS LIGHTERS AND GRAMOPHONES.

Messrs. J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

20—Cases Toys and Dolls, Gas Lighters and Portable Talking Machines, etc.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP AND MACHINERY ETC. AT MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN AND CO. ENGINEER'S STORE YARD NEAR BELLASSIS BRIDGE BYCULLA.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 11th December, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Geo Gahagan and Co. Storeyard Bellasis Bridge Byculla.

A quantity of Stores etc. consisting of old rail pieces cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts channel iron, old angle iron, pipes W. I. and cast iron,. wood old, iron scrap tools machinery wooden patterns and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the materials will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
ON
HURSDAY, 11th and FRIDAY, 12th December, 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
By
(1) Prof. MANJIKHAN
(2) Prof. BHORJIKHAN
who are the Sons of the Famous Singer Alladiyakha
(3) Prof. GOVINDBUWA SHALIGRAM, (of the Phaltan State Durbar),
(4) Mrs. HIRABAI BARODKAR, (The Popular Songstress of the Gramophone Fame),
when
(5) Prof. GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR, the Talented Harmonium-Expert will exhibit his rare skill in playing on Harmonium,

N.B.—Lovers of Music should please note that the Musical Concert will not simply be Grand, but it will also be quite Unprecedented and of a Rare Type!

Rates of Tickets (Inclusive of Tax) for Both days jointly:—Rs. 16, 12, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2.

Booking is open at Madhavashram, near West-End Cinema.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO'S.
DATTA JANMA.
Time and Rates as Usual

WEST-END
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF THE YEAR
A Classic screen version of R. Leoncavallo's most popular Opera
"I PAGLIACCI"
The Tragedy of a Clown
G. B. Sammelson's Greatest Production 6 Reels—
A flowing Tapestry of Italian Life in the grim fastnesses of the snow-bound Alps and in the Southern sun-kissed Vineyards.
It is a marvellously supreme
COLOURED FILM
with Carnival scenes of some of the best coloured photography yet shown in this country, It makes an extraordinary Picture with clearness, sharpness and exceptional beauty that can result only by being taken in the brilliant actinic sunshine of Italy.
"I PAGLIACCI."
The Programme includes the International News.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
"THE COMMON LAW"
A wonderful and elaborate film version of Robert W. Chambers' great novel. A strong and powerful love story of an artist and his beautiful model set in lavish surroundings and acted by an all star caste including CORINNE GRIFFITH AND CONWAY TEARLE.
A PICTURE EVERYONE IS DISCUSSING.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS BRILLIANT PRODUCTION.
POWERFUL—BEAUTIFUL—AND EMOTIONAL.
PATHE GAZETTE.
FELIX TURNS THE TIDE.
Another screaming adventure of the famous film cat.
Prices: Re. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-
Annas 8 and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. & 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. & 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
"FAUST"
To-day Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"SENTIMENTAL BLOKE"
Featuring ARTHUR TAUCHERT.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
"QUEEN OF SHEBA"
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"QUEEN OF SHEBA"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

"LESSONS IN LOVE"
for all Lovers between Eight and Eighty continued publicly and confidentially by an American Love Expert
See
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"LESSONS IN LOVE"
A Festive Fable For Flirty Folks
Times & Rates as Usual.
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6.

Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.
Varela, Baird, Busreh.
Registan, Walter, Abadan.

LOADING.

Dec. 6.

Steamer Altpore for China.
Steamer Registan for Antwerp.
Steamer Pasha for Java.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain J Roberts, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Registan:—The T M Co's steamer Registan, 2615 tons, Captain C Walter, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 China 4173 Aden 13/12, M M & Co.
4 City of Cairo, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
6 Crawford Castle N.F NF. Ralli Bros.
7 Clan Macwhirter, Marmagao 10/12 J F Co.
8 Clan Urquhart, Tuticorin 12/12 J F Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, 9/12 J F and Co.
9 Gouernador, 176, N.F. N.F. Dist Eng., M and S M Rly.
10 Karagloa 3647 Durban, 10/12 M M & Co.
11 Genoa, Genoa, 15/12, M Italiana.
15 Margha 5691 Havre 12/12 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varela, 1932, Basreh, 12/12, M M and Co.
6 Pasha 3196 Cal, 10/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
10 and 11 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 14/12, S S N Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara 3307 Rangoon N.F. M M and Co.
15 Barala 1899, Basra, 10/12 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi, 1531, Gulf, N.F. S Hassum and Co.
B Goalpara 3816 N F. N.F. M M & Co.
K Bahaduri, 829 N.F., N.F., B S N Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. 9/12, Graham and Co.
P Dromore Castle, 3199 Dunkirk, N F. Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 11th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Crostafels due about 8th December, Agent L Edwards.
Hohenfels due about 10th December, Agent L Edwards.
Sturmfels due about 20th December, Agent L Edward.
Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 15th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Cherca due about 6th January, Agent L Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agents L Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent E F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 19th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 12th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 26th December Agent O S Kaisha.
Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 6.

S S Argenfels for Antwerp:—75 bales hemp, R Ramjeewan; 50 bales hemp, G Puransao; 200 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—6 cwts cardamoms, N C Ehesania.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed oil cake, T Morrison and Co Ltd; 10000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Dramore Castle for Dunkirk:—75 bales cotton waste, R Pallonji.

S S Genova for Genoa:—6000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Vigo for Hull:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmahomed; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Margha for Hull:—13000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 8000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Havre:—12006 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Mathradas Bros; 150 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, F Rattanshaw and Co.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—996 cwts horn meal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, G V Lanka; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—181 cwts sharkfins, H C Choksee and Co; 136 cwts sharkfins, 5 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—4049 bars silver, The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—81 cwts jardaloo, E S Abdulkyum.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 6.

S S Ahmedi from Basrah, Agents Sharif Hassum and Co:—40 bags almond kernels, 316 bags dates, 13217 bundles dates.

From Mahomerah:—42 bags mahalab, 70 bags gum, 22 bundles dates, 20 bundles reeds, 62 bundles leaves, 9 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—12 jottas dates, 32 cases 30 bags almonds, 89 bags raisins, 22 bags attari, 235 bags almond kernels, 553 bags gum, 22 bundles skins.

From Bunder Abbas:—50 jottas rosebuds, 139 jottas 289 cases assofoetida, 30 bundles wool, 19 bundles attari, 43 bags darya, 67 bags gum, 69 bags almond, 52 bags figs, 46 bags almond kernels, 125 bags pistaches, 1113 bags dates, 1621 bags raisin.

From Koweit:—8 bundles specie.

SS Jaluvara from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd and Reduced:—97 bales heavy cees, 284 bales light cees, 360 bales jute twine, 520 bales B twills, 695 bales gunnies, 1504 bales hessian cloth, 81 bags ajowan seed, 2194 bags betel nuts, 308 cases aluminium circles, 53 cases spray oil and disinfectant.

From Cochin:—25 robbins 147 bags dry ginger, 150 kollies hooka shells

From Alleppey:—8 bags pepper, 25 bags 817 robbins copra.

From Calicut:—57 coils 262 jottas coir rope, 85 jottas coir yarn, 207 bales cotton, 68 baskets dry ginger, 30 bundles gunnies, 241 cases black tea, 546 bags cocoanuts 88 bags copra.

S S Rosedeu from Durban, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—6369 tons coal.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, December 8, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4354-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.
4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Puranand C and J. Raghvaya N and Co.
531-24—Dabholker and J, Oomer Haji Adam and another, Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim, In Person.
332-24—Khandwalla and C Chaganlal Makanji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Dastur and Co.
1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.
1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayat and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.
2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.
2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2834-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Nanu N Bhatucha and Co, vs Tricumji Jiwandas and Co, Kanga and Co.
4008-24—Shamrao M and H, Esoofally Abdulaly Thaverbhai, vs Nazarally Kikabhai Chinikamwalla and another.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Sitabai and others, Raomchandra Atmaram Gailwartak.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkarandas Jainarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
3723-54—Motichand and D The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd, vs Shavakshaw Dinshaw Daver Vachha and Co.
1919-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevarum v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.
4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.
1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.
1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Meryanji K and Co.
1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.
1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Juganath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.
1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.
1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.
4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amerchand and M.
920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugitwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.
4293-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, Navalchand Mafukchand Amarchand and M.
363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.
364-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.
2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.
971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.
1227-24—Shah and C, Damoderdas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Denshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.
1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.
1836-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Apollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.
2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Piroibai Hormusji Maneckji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

720-16—Dabholker and J N H Moos, vs Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W ad Co, Pochha and Co, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Shums A Tyabji

ON QUESTION OF COSTS.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, vs Sihra Cotton Spng and Wg Mills and others, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co

FOR REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, vs The Sihra Cotton Spng and Wg Mills and others, Little and Co

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.
4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.
4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas, vs Balamal Amin and D.
5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Jusab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchersnaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.
3437-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vitaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co
4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, Pransbanker Narbhashanker Ghelabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.
1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Fulchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
S-C-Ct-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Unnamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.
2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Lurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Mathuraji and Co.
3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.
1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.
2546-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Maneckam and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.
3474-21—Ramanlal and H, Hanumanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.
2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Amtoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.
1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.
4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surafalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.
4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Sarafalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.
2319-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.
3396-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.
2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandeo, Patell and E.
3744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.
3743-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.
1186-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.
1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghvji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.
1705-24—Patell and E, Meherji Ruttonji Adenwalla Abdulla Jiwanji Patni, Payne and Co.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and another, Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamhusein Ratansi Nanji, Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.
253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mohamed Yusuf Jacob and another, Bai Ayeshabai and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1781-23—Payne and Co, A and F, Pearse Ltd K H Rohilla and Sons, Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

305-22—Mulla and M, Jijibai v Ismail Moti and others, Patell and E., Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

780-24—Shantilal and Kp. Kothiatal, vs Administrator Ready Money and another, Dastur and Co, Shahrukh and N.
966-24—Parsee and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw, vs Trikamlas Kalidas and others, Motichand and D, Mulla and Co.
1871-23—Ranji P and P, Maneckbai Khimji Devji v Trikamlas Khimji and others, Motichand and D.
784-23—Little and Co, Mahomed Osman Jamal, vs Dhirbai Ramsingji Surajmal, Parsee and Co, Little and Co.
499-23—N C Dalal and Co, The International Banking Corporation, vs Currimji Peerbhoy, Vajiram and others, Mehta G and Co.
S-C-Ct-440, 3003-23—Kanji and Ep, Kesarbai Kimji Damji and another, Mathuradas J and M.
S-C-Ct-515, 3003-23—Somia L and Co, Chimanlal Chotalal, vs Mohanlal Chotalal Parekh and another, Daphtary F and D.
1522-23—Madhavji and Co, Shivnarayen Bardeo, vs Durgadutt Ramniwas, Bhaishanker K and G.
1546-23—Ferreira and V, Hukumchand Ramdayal, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co
1387-23—Wadia G and Co, Sir Hormusji Bardesir Wadia Kt, vs The Fazlbhoy Mills Ltd, Craigie B and C, Crawford B and Co.
1408-23—Amarchand and M, The Kohinoor Film, vs The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.
1308-23—Payne and Co, Ahmahomed Monji and Co, vs Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhai Poonawalla, Malvi M R and Co.
677-23—Ramanlal and H, M M Shah and Co, vs The Thames Mersy Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
927-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Motilal, vs Jaharayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.
936-23—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spng and Wg Co Ltd, vs Cowasji Framji and Co, Mulla and M.
981-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Purshotam Govind, vs Cowasji Framji and Co, Mulla and M.
1021-23—Jhavery and Co, Ajitsing Chandulal Jhavery, vs Laldas Karsondas, Amarchand and M.
1113-23—Little and Co, Hugh Kole and another, vs Hassinee Anik and Co, Amarchand and M.
1117-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, vs Mathuradas Narotamdas, Amarchand and M.
1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, vs Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.
1330-23—Rustomji and G, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd, vs Abdul Hamid Habibbhai, Thakoredas and D.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

There has been increase of rainfall in South Madras. Trivandrum reports one inch and Negapatam one and a half. Weather is feebly disturbed in North-West India.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, December, 5.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.943 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	75.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	67.6 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	62.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	66% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	1.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	83.8 „
Minimum „ „	..	69.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, E, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	114 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMRAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time, h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time, h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Dec.					Dec.				
Sat.	6	14	58	26	5	6	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	7	8	22	25	10	7	2	35	20	8
		21	32	26	8		14	57	17	6
M.	8	2	25	29	10	8	8	48	18	4
		14	28	26	7		20	28	16	5
Tu.	9	9	51	25	11	9	4	11	20	3
		22	53	25	10		16	6	16	9
W.	10	10	28	26	0	10	4	52	20	0
		23	26	28	3		16	38	16	5
Th.	11	11	4	26	1	11	5	27	19	8
		0	0	28	6		17	10	16	..
F.	12	11	36	26	1	12	6	1	19	6
		..		..			17	2	16	2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 8 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec 10 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 7th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy (superscribed).	S/S Genoa.	15th Dec. 24.	10 a.m.
unregistered.			
3. Australia via Colombo	S/S Moldavia.	9th Dec. 24.	6-30 p.m.
4. China	..	..	..
5. Ceylon	..	..	..
6. Shanghai	..	..	..
7. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8. Mauritius	..	..	..
9. East Africa	..	..	..
10. South Africa	..	..	..
11. Seychelles	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKET.

MESSRS. NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s report dated November 6th, is as follows:—

Cotton.—Market fluctuations since our last have been without special significance, with sentiment, under the influence of the heavy movement and of private crop estimates indicating a yield considerably in excess of that forecasted by the last Government report, leaning towards the bear side.

The result of the Presidential election was fully in accord with the opinion held by the leading financial and manufacturing interests and, although many believe that its effect has been discounted, it has created a noticeable spirit of optimism throughout the country. With the possibility of radical legislation both here and in the United Kingdom definitely removed, it is generally conceded that a period of trade expansion may confidently be expected to develop within the course of the next few months.

Conditions in the textile industry, despite recent improvement, still leave much to be desired. Production is steadily increasing, but unseasonably warm weather continues to have an adverse effect on retail distribution. Fall River's sales of print cloths during the past four weeks are estimated at 175,000 pieces as against 325,000 pieces during the same period last year and 875,000 pieces in 1922.

Pending the next Government reports, to be issued on Saturday, expectations are gradually becoming centred on a crop of about 12,800,000 bales. At this stage however, the question as to the size of the crop is of secondary importance; the real issue is: How large a crop does the world need?

Notwithstanding increased crop estimates and the fact that the textile industrial situation is far from satisfactory, there is a growing feeling of optimism among manufacturers with regard to the outlook, which is reflected in the appearance of trade buying orders on all recessions. This development will, in our opinion, remain a source of underlying strength and, although prices may temporarily continue to fluctuate around present levels we continue to advise conservative operations on the constructive side.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. SIMONTAGU & CO.

London, Nov. 12, 1924.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 5th inst. amounted to £126,663,320 as compared with £126,662,245 on the previous Wednesday.

The moderate amount of gold available in the moderate here week was readily absorbed on account of India. Large purchases of gold, shipment from Durban, have also been made on behalf of that country.

Gold valued at dol. 3,000,000 has arrived in New York from Holland.

The Transvaal gold output for October 1924 amounted 827,583 fine ounces as compared with 799,422 fine ounces for September 1924 and 793,812 fine ounces for October 1923.

SILVER.

Again the market has been dominated by the exchange with the United States, and appreciation of sterling has been accompanied with free selling from that quarter. A sympathetic influence is exerted also in other ways for the readiness of bears to take advantage of the opportunity to take profits is checked by rapidly falling prices, and China and India attach much importance to the cross rate.

On Monday the quotation reached 33.13/16d. for cash and 33.15/16d. for two months' delivery—the lowest fixed since Aug. 18th when the prices for cash and forward delivery were both 33.13/16d.

The Continent has bought and sold, and both India and China have placed silver in the market, though the latter has also been a small purchaser.

No applications were received yesterday for the 100 lacs of India Council Bills and T. T's for which tenders were invited. This amount will again be offered next week.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS

(in lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation Oct. 22 17987; Oct. 31 18098; Nov. 7 18022.

Silver coin and bullion in India Oct. 22 8943; Oct. 31 8658; Nov. 7 8578.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, nil. Gold coin and bullion in India Oct. 22 2232; Oct. 31 2232. Nov. 7 2232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, nil. Securities (Indian Government) Oct 22 5713 Oct. 31, 5713; Nov. 7, 5713.

Securities (British Government) Oct. '22 1399; Oct. 31 1500; Nov. 7 1499.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 8th instant consisted of about 50,700,000 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars, and 2,650 silver bars as compared with 48,600,000 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars, and 1,280 silver bars on the 1st instant.

Quotations:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.

November 6th	34 5/16d cash.
November 7th	34 1/4d cash.
November 8th	33 15/16d cash.
November 10th	33 13/16d cash.
November 11th	33 13/16d cash.
November 12th	34 cash.
Average	34 020d cash.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

November 6th	34 3/8d 2 mos.
November 7th	34 5/16 2 mos.
November 8th	34 2 mos.
November 10th	33 15/16d 2 mos.
November 11th	33 15/16d 2 mos.
November 12th	34 1/8d 2 mos.
Average	34 114d 2 mos.

Bar Gold per oz. fine.

November 6th	90s/9d.
November 7th	90s/10d.
November 8th	nil.
November 10th	90s/2d.
November 11th	89s/8d.
November 12th	90s/2d.
Average	90s/3 8d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 7/16d and 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester Market was irregular and cloth offers were disappointing. Yarn:—There was fair request.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay £12/9 to 13.

London, Dec. 5.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. Sellers 39/3.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling:—
T T 1/5 15/16.
D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying:—
3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
T T 1/6 1/16.
D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling:—
D D Frcs 627.
3 M/st D A Frcs. 677.
D D Frcs. 667.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling:—
T T Rs. 110.
Bank's buying:—
60 D/st D P Rs. 105.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling:—
D D Rs. 161.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling:—
D D Rs. 228½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling:—
D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling:—
D D Rs. 284½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.67 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 86.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.60.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet, steady market.

London, Dec. 6.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 dull.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/16 steady.

London, Dec. 5.

Rentes 3 p.c. 50 3/4.
Bar Silver:—
Spot 32 15/16
2 months Hence 33 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Quiet, but steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 6.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand	627
American Dollars	284 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	220 1/2
Japan	109 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.36
Christiania	31.26
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.26
Belgium (Yesterday)	93.76
Athens (Yesterday)	256.50
Prague	155.25

London, Dec. 5.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 86.35.
Germany 19.655,000 M.
Italy 107.65

New York, Dec. 5.

Demand Bills 4.67.50.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 5.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 11/16
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Fine Trade 3 M/st 4 1/4
Fine Trade 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 21. 1/4.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY—
Slightly steadier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 5.

Interim dividends have been declared by the following concerns:—Barnagore Jute 10 shillings less tax, James Finlay 10 per cent, Battalgalla 10 p.c. and Hornsey 6 p.c.

The consolidated tea and lands propose that £600,000 of reserve be capitalised and distributed among the ordinary shareholders and to form ordinary shares which will give one bonus share for each existing ordinary share. It is hoped to make the distribution in February next.

Weekly Bullion Shipments £145, 148.

Feature at the Exchange was spurt of five pounds in consolidated tea, to £77 1/2 on proposed bonus.

STOCKS, ETC.

4 p.c.
Funding Loan 1960/90 £90 —1/4
Victory Bonds £93 1/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £79 1/4 —1/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 15/16
National Bank £47 1/2.
P.& O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 18.
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot December 18 3/8.
Tone:—Firm. Good business.

Market has been firm with considerable business chiefly in spot and near positions. Certain amount of business has been put through on the 1925 basis at 17 7/8 pence for distant positions. Certain amount of liquidation on outside accounts recently caused a pause but dearth of actual rubber checks any pronounced decline. American buying has been hampered by the rise of dollar-sterling exchange, a leading house draws attention to the following points—That world is consuming more rubber than is being produced, that the Stevenson Scheme is not about to be abolished. That the concealed stocks of the world have practically disappeared. It appears necessary therefore that we should have an increase under Stevenson Scheme of 10 p.c. for the February/April quarter, otherwise a shortage of supply may become disastrous.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th December, 1924.

Cotton	8513 Bales
Wheat	15762 Qwts.
Linseed	5884 "
Rapeseed etc.	851 "
Gingellyseed	5412 "
Poppyseed	1125 "
Groundnuts	13223 "
Castor seed	528 "
Rice	2463 "
Myrabollams	1538 "
Cottonseed	14253 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1329 "
Juwar	111 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	340 "
Bajri	5185 "
Coal	195 Tons.

Indian Loan:—
5½ p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
7 p.c. £116 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 58 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan 66 5/8 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 5/8 —1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/5.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/5/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/5/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/5/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74/13.

London, Dec. 5.

Bar gold ready s. 89-0.
Silver ready d. 32-15.
Silver forward d. 36-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but steady at present. Continent bought. China was buyer at lower rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 6.

Ready:—22-5-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-4-6	22-5-3		22-4-9
Posh	22-5-0	22-5-9		22-5-3

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Posh 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 6.

Ready—75-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	74-12-0	75-1-0		74-15-0
Posh	74-10-0	74-13-0		74-11-0

Teji Mandi
Magsar 0—10—0
Posh 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 3 points lower in New York futures. The market was featureless. Liverpool has been reportd 2 to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable under date 5th instant as under:—

"Featureless market."

The next Official Report concerning crop estimates and ginnings is due to be published on Monday the 8th instant and private authorities forecast an outturn of nearly 13,500,000 bales excluding linters whilst the ginning figure will prove to be round about 12,000,000 bales.

The local market displays signs of easiness and as prices here are still high compared with Americans, we confidently expect that when once the pressure of actual cotton makes its influence felt on this market the parity will become more favourable. Our opinion, therefore, remains unchanged and we recommend our friends to make sales on all advances.

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 456 i.e. Re. 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses, and Exporters were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 455. Around this level Bazar operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 457 but again eased to Rs. 454½ on general selling and closed at Rs. 455¼. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 453 and declining to Rs. 450½ on selling by a prominent Indore operator closed easy at Rs. 451 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 436 and improved to Rs. 437 on Commission Houses buying. On Shroffs selling the market eased to Rs. 434½ and closed at Rs. 435¼. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 431 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 432 1/2 on Commission Houses buying. On selling by Exporters the prices receded to Rs. 430 1/2 and the market closed at Rs. 431. F. G. Bengal December/January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 386 and Rs. 385 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 6.

Fully Good Broach April/May	451
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	380
" " March	378
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	430 1/2
" March	426 1/2

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

6th Decr. 1924.

New York Market 5th Decr. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.80	Dec.			22.80	—
22.95	Jan.	22.86—09	22.93—02	22.93	—02
22.35	Mar.		23.33—02	23.32	—03
23.69	May			23.69	—
23.31	Jul.			23.89	—01
23.03	Oct.			23.00	—03

New York Spot on 4th Dec. 23.30 —10; New Orleans 23.20 —.05

Telegraphic market advices:—Professional narrow featureless market. January highest 22.98 (12.53 p.m.), lowest 22.82 (10.07 a.m.), range .16 points.

Liverpool Market 5th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.78	Jan,	12.70—08	12.70—08	12.71	—07
12.84	Mar.	12.76—08	12.75—09	12.78	—06
12.90	May			12.84	—06
12.86	Jul.			12.81	—05
12.51	Oct.			12.49	—02
	Egyptian				
24.70	Jan,			24.67	—03

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 150,000.

(2) Forwardings Lancashire heavy. Market steady on trade fixing call sales. "Times Picayune" crop estimate 13,195,000. American cross rate 4.67 3/4.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.68	—.03
March	12.74	—.04
May	12.80	—.04
July	12.78	—.03

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool 4,000 bales.
On Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Of East Indian 100 bales.
Universal Standard 1298. Limited request Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 26.75d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

Mar.	.....	23.32
May	.....	23.67
July	.....	23.89
New York Noon Call:—		
Mar.	.....	23.30
May	.....	23.66
July	.....	23.78
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—		
Jan.	.....	23.13
May	.....	23.42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.69	—.02
March	12.75	—.03
May	12.82	—.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Cotton Delivery Uplands G O C Liverpool:

Months.	To-day's Price.	
December	12.66	—.07
January	12.71	—.07
February	12.73	—.06
March	12.78	—.06
April	12.79	—.05
May	12.84	—.06
June	12.82	—.04
July	12.81	—.05
August	12.72	—.04
September	12.62	—.04
October	12.49	—.02
November	12.41	—.01
December	12.37	unchgd.

Tone:—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 5.

TOTAL
Actual
Forward
Total
Stock
Actual

AMERICA

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S.
Day's Exports to:—
Great Britain 5,000
Continent 13,000.
Futures at New York:—

Jan.	22.98	—.01
Mar.	23.32	—.03
May	23.67	—.02
July	23.81	unchgd.

Spot Cotton at:—
New York 23.30 unchgd.
New Orleans 23.15 —.05.
Futures at New Orleans:—

Mar.	23	—.03
May	23.50	plus .01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21/4
Silver Foreign mined 69.

New York, Dec. 5.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 378,000 bales.
Week's Exports to:—
Great Britain 131,000 bales.
France and Continent 173,000 bales.
Japan 25,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at:—
U.S. Ports 1488,000 bales.
Interior Ports 1,583,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 6.

Futures at New York.—

January	22.94	plus .01
March	23.30	—.02
May	23.70	plus .01
July	23.78	.02

EGYPTIANS.

Jan.	25.00
Mar.	23.75
May	23.00
July	22.25
January	24.60 —.07
March	22.85 —.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	25.67 —.03
January	24.67 —.03
February	24.08 —.02
March	23.52 —.03
April	23.17 plus .02
May	22.92 plus .12
June	22.45 plus .05
July	22.05 plus .05
August	21.80 unchgd.
September	22.30 —.05
October	20.45 —.25
November	19.60 —.10

INDIAN COTTON.—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

SCINDE:—

Good	...	...	11.35
Fully Good	...	...	11.75
Fine	...	...	12.15

BENGAL:—

Good	...	...	11.45
Fully Good	...	...	11.85
Fine	...	...	12.25

OOMRA:—

Good	...	...	11.50
Fully Good	...	...	12.00
Fine	...	...	12.50

BROACH:—

Good	...	...	11.75
Fully Good	...	...	12.15
Fine	...	...	12.55

METALS.

London, Dec. 5.

English best Selected Copper £67 3/4.
Standard Copper GMB £63 7/8.
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 5/8. Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 7 5/8.

London, Dec. 5.

Tin Block £259 7/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	120	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	140	0	0
Do.	2	160	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 6.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	84	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0

Japanese Copper Bars	62		
Panchocka Joint	27		
Copper, English Bars	61		
Brass Bars	61		
Pat Kiai	66		
Lead, Country	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	57	8	0
" to 1	58	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,	58	0	0
1 3-4 to 2	58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2	64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4	65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 6.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	14	3	
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	9	
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	14	3	
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	9	
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3	
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	13	3	
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	13	6	
Sattars	No. 10 1/4	0	12	9	
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	0	
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	9	
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	9	
"	No. 42—1	1	9	3	
"	No. 20	1	2	0	
"	No. 32	1	5	6	

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 5.

March Russo—63½ lbs. J/F Sellers 81/6.
Re—63½ lbs. J/F Sellers 63.

64.

November and

WHEAT

Bombay, Dec.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51	0	0	7	9	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50	0	0	7	9	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53	0	0	8	1	0
Rapseed, Brown Delhi	11	10	0	12	2	0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	2	0	13	10	0
Linseed Brown Thin	12	13	0	13	5	0
Teelseed, Whigts 85-15	75	0	0	15	6	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69	0	0			
Teelseed, Black	65	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	13	12	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0			
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	12	0
Barley	34	0	0	5	3	0
Castorseed	74	0	0	15	6	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0	0	0	5	11	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	7	5	3			
Linseed, May	13	9	6			
Groundnuts J/F	67	8	0			
Cotton Seed D/J	5	10	6			
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15	8	0			
Cotton Seed M-M.	13	8	0			
Cotton Seed M-M.	5	9	6			

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firmer at £21 1/4 Sellers for Dec/Jan. Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec. Sellers £10 5/8.

Castorseed Bombay was slow and easier and closed at £26 Sellers for Dec/Jan Shipment.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec./

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec./Jan. Sellers £23 1/4.

Tone:—Steadier but nothing doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Months Sellers for Decr. 44/3.

Buyers etc. paid for Jan/April 44/1 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 5.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Sellers:—
Dec. 21/6.
Jan/Mar. 21/6
Jun/Jul. 18/9 1/2
Fine White Java C & F Bombay Sellers:—
Jun/July 18/9 1/2
Fine White Java C & F Karachi Sellers:—
Jun/July 18/9 1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Dec. 6. 1924, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices are slightly easier by about One Anna with good purchase enquiries. To day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7400 bags showing a good record of off-take.

Our Forward Market is also unchanged except for a drop of 4d. per cwt. in Nov./Dec Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/9 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh 20/10 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B H
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B.H
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/- per. cwt.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B H
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 5.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec. Sellers £23.
Toria Jan/Feb. Sellers £21.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Decr. Sellers £22 5/8.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £21 1/4 and in Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Nov. Shipment at 56/6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Tournament Final: Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prof Kurve's lecture on growth of Indian Women's University at Poona, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 4-15 p.m.

Public meeting to congratulate Mr. V. J. Patel in Manji Premji's Wadi (Painter Vag Wadi), Kalbadevi Road, 8-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 8th December 1924 at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday the 15th instant.

Mails for Australia per S. S. Moldavia via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th inst.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Tuesday (the 9th instant), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Madanlal Jekissandas Gajjar, M.A., F.C.S., on "The Chemistry of Cooking." The lecture will be illustrated by Experiments. All are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary Conducted by Dr. Jamsed N. Bhada the Total attendance for the month of November was 5379 out of which 950 were males 2312 were females and 2117 were children.

BAND AT P. M. MEHTA GARDEN

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regt., A. F. I. will play music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GUJERAT MAHA VIDYALAYA SOCIAL.

The 4th Social gathering of the Gujarat Maha-vidyalaya will be celebrated in the Vidyapith, near hostel grounds on the 12th instant. All past Snataks of the Maha-vidyalaya are cordially invited.

Snataks are requested to send for their passes before the 9th instant.

LECTURE ON GROWTH OF WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY AT POONA.

A public meeting of women will be held to-day (Monday) under the auspices of the Women's Association of the city, to hear Prof. Kurve on the growth of the Indian Women's University at Poona, at 4-15 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Dr. E. A. Parker of the Wilson College will deliver lecture IV of his course of lectures on "The Influence of Anglo-Norman Life and Literature upon Middle English", in the University Library, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Anglo-Norman Secular Literature (1)." The lecture is open to the public.

PANDIT V. D. PALUSKAR.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, Principal, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay, after his long tour has returned to Bombay. He has put up for the present in Sardar Griha. He will deliver a lecture on "Rameshwar pilgrimage and his experiences in the Madras Presidency." The place and time of his lecture will be announced shortly.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

The Study Circle in Hinduism meets to-day (Monday) in the Ram Mohan Ashram, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Prof. S. V. Phadnis will speak on "The late Justice Ranade on Hinduism." The Study Circle is open to the public.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for three seats to represent this Ward on the coming Congress are invited within the 10th instant, to the Samiti's Office (132, Bhuleshwar Library, opposite to Kabutarkhana). Applications will be taken up to 5 p.m. (S. T.). Only the four-anna Congress members should apply.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BHULESHWAR.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee to congratulate Sjt. V. J. Patel for his bold step in declining to attend all the Viceregal functions and to condemn the subsequent Corporation resolution, will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Manji Premji's Wadi (Painter Vag Wadi) on Kalbadevi Road.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The grand total of the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, up to the 25th November last comes to Rs. 90,035-15-11. All contributions and donations should be sent to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

HELP TO KANYA PATHSALA.

Swami Onkaranand writes as follows from the Ramkrishna Math, Belur (Bengal): In the beginning of 1923, Swami Karunananda, who was incharge of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Kishenpore (Dehra-Dun) collected a sum of Rs. 700, Rupees seven hundred only from Delhi, Lahore and other places for starting an Industrial school. As the project did not materials for various reasons, the sum was placed with the President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah who has now handed it over to the manager of the Kanya Pathsala for maintaining there some Industrial classes.

FREE DISPENSARY AND NURSING HOME.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Molji Trusts three Infant Welfare centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under Mr. G. K. Devadhar's direction at Cavel Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia Community only. During the month of November 1924 in all 1260 persons were attended to, out of whom 846 women, 342 children and 72 infants were attended to in the Welfare centres and 8 were admitted to the Hospital. The daily average attendance being 42 the total number of deliveries done up-to-date was 115. The district visiting Nurses made 238 visits and 9 expectant mothers were under observation during the month.

PAREL RESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold the third session of the above Conference under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League on or about the 21st instant, to ventilate local grievances and to take steps for advancing the interests of the locality. Residents of E, F and G Wards of the Bombay Municipality are requested to join as members of the Reception Committee or as delegates to the Conference, the fee of which is Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively. The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibawdi, Parel, when the names of new members of the Reception Committee will be registered, and the preliminaries of the Conference gone through.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a "National Calendar" for 1925 from Messrs. Lajpat Rai and Sons, publishers of Lahore. The calendar, which is artistly printed in three colours, contains a picture in which Bharat Mata is shown invoking the help of Sri Krishna in her miserable condition. Mahatma Gandhi with his charkha also figures in the picture. We have received from the Raleigh Cycle Company a map of Great Britain showing the 3,429-mile route along the coast followed by Mr. Hugh Gibson and Miss Marjorie Cottle, who accomplished the difficult journey on Raleigh cycles without the slightest trouble in 12 days.

PATHE CINEMA.

"THE COMMON LAW."

Robert W. Chambers has written many wonderful books, he is in fact one of the most brilliant authors of the day and in "The Common Law" he has produced a story which is certainly in his best style. The theme centres round a great love which exists between an artist and his beautiful model and forms the basis of the most engrossing film which is being shown at Pathe Cinema this week. The author has conceived a story which is extremely strong and in many respects very daring. Above all a story which is undeniably beautiful.

As the picture unfolds we see this great love develop between the artist and the perfect woman who has posed for him. Neville, that is his name, wants Valerie to marry him but his family tells her it will ruin him socially and so great is her love that she refuses to take any step which will harm him. But a strong love is a terrible thing to fight and she persuades Neville to take her under "The Common Law". Like all good stories the ending is a happy one and when the day arrives for Valerie to join her lover his family repents and "The Common Law" is displaced by the law of marriage. It is difficult to find sufficient praise for this production. The film is undoubtedly one of the first order. The staging is excellent, a number of the scenes being of a highly lavish nature. As to the acting it is splendid all through. Corrine Griffith as Valerie is delightful and puts into her part that power and expression which creates that emotional atmosphere so essential to the play. Conway Tearle is brilliant as the artist and the combination is one which interprets a wonderful play truthfully.

Included in the programme is the usual Gazette and that welcome visitor Felix the Cat who has more side splitting adventures. The new show at Pathes is a very fine one and no one should miss it.

THE DOOR OF PROPHETHOOD.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Joint Secretary, Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishaat Islam, Lahore writes:—"When questioned as to the differences between the Ahmadies and the rest of the Mussalmans on his landing at Bombay the other day, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad head of the Qadian section of the Ahmadiya community, made a statement which requires to be corrected. He said that according to the Ahmadies the door of Prophethood was open whereas with the general Mussalmans it was closed. Obviously, the statement has done injustice to that section of the Ahmadiya community which does not share Mirza Bashir-ud-Din's view nor recognise him as its head and spokesman. In fact, this very innovation on his part constrained them to absolutely dissociate themselves from him and have nothing to do with him. According to them this is a heterodox view, never taught by the founder himself and only fostered on his name by his son, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din.

Surely, common decency required that the Mirza should have made it clear to the Press representative that he represented only one section of the community. His statement, general as it is must have caused misunderstanding about that section of the community represented by the Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishaat Islam Lahore, which believes in the finality of the Prophethood of Mohammad and hence I ask the courtesy of your esteemed columns to contradict that view so far as we are concerned."

ALL-INDIA SHIA LEAGUE.

The Hon. Jt. Secretary of the All-India Shia League writes as follows from Lucknow:—

"The dates, i.e., 29th, 30th, 31st December, on which the inaugural session of the All-India Shia League was to be held, is postponed 'sine die.' I have received many letters saying that the dates are not suitable, because most people will attend the Belgaum Congress and the Muslim League. Both these sessions will take at least one week. After consulting some of the local members it has been postponed to a further date. Therefore, it is announced for the general information of the Shia public that no session will be held on the aforesaid dates. The dates of the session will be announced later on."

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH DUE TO POISON IN MEDICINE.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Makhdoom aged twenty eight was removed to the J. J. Hospital from his room in Kazipura on November 6th as he complained of pain in the stomach. He died toe next day in the hospital. It appears that his mother-in-law Hydabi had given the deceased some medicine for his pain. The post mortem examination showed congestion of the stomach and other organs as would be caused by an irritant poison. The stomach contents of the deceased were sent to the chemical Analyser to Government who reported that there was no poison in the same. The Assistant Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital was however of opinion that death was due to an irritant poison.

At an adjourned inquest held on the deceased's body by the Coroner, the suspect, Hydavi made a voluntary statement that she did not give any medicine to the deceased.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by an irritant poison the evidence leading to the suspicion that the poison was contained in the mixture given to the deceased by Hydabi

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF RANGOON UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 6.

On the unanimous recommendation of the University Council, His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor of the University, has appointed the Hon. Sir Robert Giles, President of the Legislative Council, to be Vice-Chancellor of the Rangoon University.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

"AT HOME" TO CAPT SOLOMON.

Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, was entertained on Saturday by the Art Society of India to an "At Home" at Mr. Mahtre's building at Chowpati. The hall was very tastefully decorated and there was a large gathering of artists and their friends interested in art. The visitors included Mr. Bhandarkar, Secretary of the Bombay Art Society, Mr. Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C., Mr. Parikh and Mr. Vakil. Mr. Mahtre, President of the Society in welcoming Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon said that they were there together "to welcome back to India our friend, Captain Gladstone Solomon, whose interest in and solicitude for Indian art and artists are well-known to you all. I have no hesitation in saying that he has done his very best on behalf of Indian artists at the Wembley Exhibition. Some time ago you must have read in the local papers a speech delivered by the late Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd, in which he had made special mention of the Art Society of India. This interest which Sir George Lloyd has shown in Indian artists and their work is entirely due to Captain Solomon's efforts on our behalf and it is both a duty and a pleasure to offer him our very best thanks for those efforts. The work that he has put in at the School of Arts to revive mural paintings deserved our entire support." He might, he said, in conclusion, "narrate a personal experience. On the very next day that Captain Solomon took charge of the Bombay School of Arts, he had the kindness to come over to me and introduce himself. In the talk that we had I could discover that in Captain Solomon the School of Art had found the right sort of man, who would do a great deal for the Indian artists and their work. I am glad to say that that forecast of mine has proved correct even beyond my expectations. I ask you once again, on behalf of this Society, to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Captain Solomon and I hope you will carry it with acclamation."

Mr. G. P. Fernandes who followed him traced the history of the Society and remarked that the Society and the members had not received the support they deserved from the public.

Mr. Pithawalla thanked the guests and observed that their co-operation was necessary as their interest in art enabled them to obtain the common link between the artists and the public.

Mr. K. H. Vakil thanked the members of the Society on behalf of the guests and said that he hoped that the ceremony of the evening had the significance which symbolic art in the East always had. The ritual was a pledge for hard work and sacrifice for the development of Indian art.

Captain Solomon replying, thanked the members and, the visitors who honoured him with their kind indulgence characteristic, he said, of such occasions of reunion. He appreciated the work of the Society and he said that the difficulties of the Society were an inevitable episode for all progressive ventures. The convictions of the few honest workers had, he remarked, already affected the social cosmos of the city. He made passing references to the appreciation in Bagland of work done by Bombay artists. "Beauty," he added, "will achieve its own victory." In style, thought and convictions India had a unique message for the world. They in the Western world expected India to add to the world's heritage of art. He again thanked the members of the Society and expressed the hope that they would persevere in their work. He wished them prosperity

STUDENTS ENTERTAIN CAPT. SOLOMON

Captain Solomon was entertained at an "At Home" by the students, staff and the workshop of the School of Art on Friday.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MRS. NAIDU RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The annual general meeting of the B P C. C. was held on Saturday, at Krishna Building Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

The annual report stated that there were about 17,200 members of the Congress organisation in the different wards of the city at present. In the National College there were 54 students; in the Gujrat. School 225 students; in the Marathi School 50 and in the Mustapha Kemal Pasha High School 20 students and the last school was taken under the control of B. P. C. C. since October 1923, and the Committee had given Rs. 3,000 in aid of the school. The Committee had sold khadi worth Rs. 20,000 in different places in Bombay during the year. It had also given Rs. 5,000 in aid of famine for purchasing khadi. The Committee had also sent khadi and Rs. 3,000 to the different famine funds in South India. Many meetings were held during the year under review to welcome national leaders. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was given as grant to different relief committees in the country, out of which Rs. 2,000 were given to the Strikeres' Relief Fund, Bombay and Rs. 10,000 to the Khadi Sub-Committee. Rs. 7,000 were given as loan to the Bhuleshwar C. C.'s Khadi Shop and Rs. 9,000 to the A. I. C. C for the British Empire Goods Boycott Committee.

The consideration of the accounts was postponed to a subsequent date for obtaining further information. Mrs. Naidu was again re-elected President of the B. P. C. C. for the current year; Messrs. Khadilker and Bharucha were elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Padbidri, Patel and Erunza were appointed Secretaries and Messrs. Manilal and Gandhi as Treasurers.

PLEASANTER BOMBAY.

ARCHITECTURAL NEEDS OF THE CITY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association held on Thursday the 4th instant Prof. Claude Batley read a very interesting paper entitled "A few things that might be done at trifling cost to make Bombay a pleasanter place. Architecturally." Prof. Batley began by saying that a city should be "the place where men live a common life for a noble end." But cities now-a-days are too often, he said, "places where men live an uncommony rotten life for very ignoble ends." the week of the meeting was, however, "a great week for Bombay architecture." Their President had in proposing the toast at the Bombay Association of Engineers dared to assert that Architects and Engineers always had an antipathy to each other. One of their past presidents presiding over the Engineering Congress was also "brave enough to remind the great gathering of Engineers that the dictionary said that 'the architect was to direct the execution and control the expenditure.'" On Tuesday they had leaders in "The Times of India" and "The Bombay Chronicle" dealing with architecture. That coincidence had never happened before. This was all most encouraging. And, he believed that from the broader outlook the publicity is one of the factors that was going far towards making Bombay a more interesting place architecturally and they were under great obligation to the Bombay Press for realising it.

THE TWO CURSES.

Bombay might be, he prayed, "preserved from two of the curses of Bombay, advertisements and iron railings. Take for instance, the apparently senseless way in which the railings have lately been put round the Science College and the public convenience at Bori Bunder. With the exceptions of statues in the University Garden and that of Dr. Blaney at Bhatia Bagh all Bombay statues are fenced round and their interest almost entirely destroyed by badly designed iron railings, one of the first things I would do to make Bombay a pleasanter place architecturally would, therefore, be to pull down and sell all these railings as scrap iron. The men and women whose lives these statues commemorate were surely those whose hearts were near the hearts of the people, if so for their memories' sake, why should we fence them in? If an artist paints a picture with a statue as a feature, he almost invariably places figures round the statue either standing, sitting or perhaps lying on the steps at its base, such figure give scale and a sense of intimacy with the person commemorated. The most popular statue in Bombay is the "Kala Ghora" and that has the least suggestion of shutting out the public, although here and in the case of the "Great Queen's" statue the stupid little gas lamps should be taken away, now that the streets round them are better lighted. There is hardly a statue in Bombay that I would not like to do something to as regards setting. I remember being moved, soon after my arrival, by seeing an almost fresh garland of flowers hung as a tribute by some unknown admirer at the foot of the Cornwallis Statue, how unsentimental to realise that the man placing his offering should have had to scale some nasty spiky Gothic railings." "What a great improvement and what added interest might be" he remarked "obtained at no more cost by getting a garden designed on architectural lines with Lord Reay's fine statue as a central feature flanked by Temple and Sandhurst and I would suggest the bringing of Ranade and Sorabjee up from the Bandstand to form a similar group of three with the new Gokhale Statue on the other side of the road. It is only by grouping and setting that a statue is made a pleasant civic feature. How much more noticed and admired would Jamsetji Tata's fine group be if the outer fence were taken away and the background of foliage improved. Again how lost the George V Statue is in the middle of wilderness in the front of the Museum."

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

"In order to make Bombay a pleasanter place architecturally, we must have," he said, "spaces where the pedestrian can pause of stand or saunter at his ease. I have yet to be convinced, after twelve years in Bombay, that the human foot is less worthy of consideration than the iron shoed hoof of the horse or the tyre of the motor-car and yet the surfaces provided on the foot-paths of this city are rougher even than the roads. Again, in our breathing places like the Bori Bunder, Floral Fountain, Wellington Fountain, Crawford Market and many others the one desire appears to be to have wide expanses of bewilderingly dangerous road where it is almost impossible to control the traffic, instead of taking advantage of those spaces to accommodate the hundreds of passengers for the trams and the hawkers that now infest the all too narrow pavements. This again requires architectural thought and a knowledge of town-planning." He then explained by means of diagrams certain rough suggestions of the spaces round the Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder respectively indicating the proportion of the existing pedestrian refugees and those he liked to provide along side the tram lines at such important points. Another of the eye-sores of the city were the Municipal depots for road metal and other Municipal material. He suggested that the Municipal odds and ends could be easily stored in the vast spaces at present wasted beneath the over-bridges.

CRUELTY TO BUILDINGS.

He suggested that another thing that would make the city architecturally more interesting would be the careful preparation of a catalogue of all the most interesting of buildings, whether public or private, whether ancient or modern. If the list could go on year after year, and be made public, the owners of the buildings, who hardly knew the architectural value of their property might be encouraged to treat it more lovingly. At present, he said, "We want a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Buildings. (Laughter).—Surely, we could, as citizens, bring pressure to bear on house-owners who persist in maltreating their buildings to the detriment of the public who pass them, whose artistic perceptions are blunted instead of educated, by their contemplation and to the equal detriment of the poor people who inhabit them." He has noticed two recent facades, valuable contributions to the city's architectural character and therefore of public importance already being disfigured by advertisement-boards. The architects must rouse the public conscience against such things some way or other and soon. The architects must be allowed to express their opinion in regard to problems affecting the general structure, lay out and appearance of the city. They should be allowed perhaps by a slight modification of production or re-grouping or by a sound grouping of masses to see that the architectural expression of the purpose of the building may be emphasised and, at any rate, that they may be saved from having false architectural features pleasanter asdlu cmw typsdrolunihdl saures plastered on by those whose special training has not allowed them to study this particular application of "character" in the design of structures.

The debate on the paper was enlivened and mad constructive by suggestions from Miss Beroze J. Curseji, Messrs. Seervai, Elijah, Cable and Bharucha.

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS LONDON.

NEW ELECTIONS.

In the Journals of the above Society, the following Bombay elections are announced.

Messrs. King, Taraporvala and Bharoocha, a Fellows, and Messrs. Bhatt Taraporvala, Suvernpatki and Wadke as Members.

Mr. H. Foster King of Messrs. Gregson Batley and King is the Immediate Past President of the Bombay Architects' Association and a President of the above Society's Branch in India.

Mr. Vicaji A Taraporvala and Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha are the Members of the firm of Messrs. Taraporvala and Bharoocha. Mr. Bharoocha also acts as the Jt. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Branch of the Society along with Mr. J. A. Macdonald the Bombay Port Trust Architect, and a Vice-President of the Bombay Architectural Association

Mr. Kersasp B. Taraporvala, Mr Tribhoban B. Bhatt and Mr. V. M. Suvernpatki are Chief Assistants of Messrs. Taraporvala and Barocha, and Mr. B. P. Wadke is an Assistant in the Architect's Office of the City Improvement Trust.

SATARA NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRACTTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Dec. 6.

Owing to unavoidable absence of the Hon Mr. Karandikar Rao Bahadur Kale presided over the 25th anniversary (silver jubilee) celebration organised by Professor Kumbhare Supdtt., Deccan Education Society's New English School Satara, this morning. A large gathering consisting of past and present students of the school fellows and donors of the Society and prominent citizens of both sexes was present.

The Supdtt. read the report of the school from its birth and paid an eloquent tribute to its founders. Messrs. Devdhar and Limaye, retired life members of the Society who could fortunately attend the function, for their devoted services Mr. Soman M.L.C. Mr. Athalye Mr. Astekar, Mr Jadhav and Shrimati Kamalabai Deshpande as also Mr. Deodhar addressed the meeting and appealed to the audience to enable the institution to enjoy a brilliant future.

The president, winding up the proceedings paid a glowing tribute to the early promoters and founders of the Society and asked the students to emulate the examples of Sir R. Bhandarkar, Justice Ranade, Lokmanya Tilak, Gokhale and Deodhar.

After partaking of light refreshment the gathering dispersed.

Calcutta December 7:—A mass meeting of the Indian Christians held last night at the Town Hall was addressed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and several other speakers who made a strong appeal to members of the community for contribution in men and money to carry on the work of the National Missionary Society of India.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

two, Bradford two; Southport nil; Rochdale nil; Tranmere five, Chesterfield one; Walsall one, Accrington one and Wigan two Halifax nil.

Scottish League:—Celtic two, Ayr nil; Dundee nil, Rangers nil; Falkirk five, Cowdenbeath one; Hamilton one, Third Lanark two; Hibernians one, Ardrieonians one; Kilmarnock nil, Motherwell two; Patrick two, Morton two; Queens Park two, Hearts nil; Raith two, Aberdeen two and St. Mirren nil, St. Jonestone one.—Reuter.

ENGLISH RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bristol seven; Bath eleven; Blackheath eleven, Plymouth three; Cardiff thirteen, Neath nil; Newport fourteen, Devonport Services six; Edinburgh Academicals nil, Royal High School nil; Edinburgh Institute five, Edinburgh University twenty; Glocester nil, United Services twenty-one; Richmond five, Guys Hospital eight; Harlequins eleven, Leicester seventeen; Old Merchant Taylors nine, Chatham Services six; Pontypool nine, Swansea five; Abertillery seven, Llanelly six and Liverpool fourteen, Monsely five.

In the International trial matches North beat South by thirteen points to five at Bradford and Glasgow beat Edinburgh by twenty-eight points to six at Glasgow.

The All-Blacks beat East Midlands by thirty-one points to seven at Northampton. Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR FINAL.

MOSLEM BOWLERS UNWELL.

WILL HINDUS WIN AGAIN?

The final struggle for the honours of Quadrangular Tournament will commence to-day between the Hindus and Mahomedans. Both communities are going to hold the same teams as they paraded in the previous matches though there is a possibility of one or two changes in the Mahomedan team. Wazir Ahmed and Botawalla are both unwell. Wazir is suffering from stiffness and the effects of a cold, while the latter is in bed with fever. There is, therefore, a likelihood of Rasool and Tamboowalla replacing the two indisposed players who, however, will make every effort to be fit.

The Hindu Selection Committee tried hard to pursuade S. M. Joshi to play, but that invaluable bowler felt himself unable to stand the strain the match will entail. So, the Hindu attack remains as poor as before. Ranji, Ogadshanker, Godambe and Shivram will make the chief flank in the attacking line. Naidu's bowling turned out surprisingly effective against the Europeans. He may spring another surprise. S. S. Joshi failed to make his mark in the last encounter. Chances are that he might rush into form in his next trial. The batting capacity of the Hindus stands on a very high level. Their exhibition against the Europeans whose bowling was fairly strong, speaks for itself. The Muslim bowlers will not find it so very easy to dispose of men like Vithal, Naidu, Deodhar and Navle, as they did where the Parsis were concerned. The Parsis, though a clever lot, were too hasty and fell into the traps prepared by Wazir Ahmed and Botawalla. A little patience on their part might have brought better results. The Hindu batsmen are to measure the bowling tactics before they open their shoulders. In another equally important department—fielding,—they are superior to their opponents. The Muslim batsmen will find it hard to snatch so many runs through bad fielding as they did against the Parsis.

After Dongre's last performance many had expected that he would give place to Pardeshi who could be relied upon to give a better account of himself both in batting and fielding. But perhaps his presence in the Selection Committee saved his elimination. Nonetheless, the Hindus make a formidable combination and their skipper is very confident of leading them to victory.

The Mahomedan team is stronger in bowling, but their batting has a great deal to be desired. Nor is their fielding excellent. Wazir Ahmed, Botawalla and Abdus Salam are the mainstays of their attack. They put a lot of spin behind the ball which floored the Parsis. Gulam Mahomed, the Karachi bowler, was ineffective in his game. He may find his form in his next chance. Botawalla has been invaluable to the Muslim for, in addition to his bowling performance he piled as many runs himself in the first innings as the whole Parsi team did. One cannot yet so easily believe the terrible failure of the Parsis. The ease with which Gandhy and Warden punished the bowling in the last wicket, shows the weak spot. The Hindus with a little patience—till the twist on the leather is played out—might score a tall figure. The Muslim bats did not evince such talents as to calculate them of high calibre. Vishram has a more difficult task before him, than Vithal.

Of course, both sides are very sanguine of winning the laurels the Mahomedans all the more so because they have not won ever since 1912 and beating the Parsis by 105 was a "great victory."

ENCOURAGING CRICKET.

The Managing proprietor of the Maharastra Swadeshi Stores, Poona, writes to us to say that he has intimated to the Secretary P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Bombay the offer of a prize of Rs. 25 to the Hindu player who will have the highest score to his credit in the Quadrangular final.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal four, Preston nil; Aston Villa one, Cardiff two; Blackburn three, Everton nil; Bury one, Leeds nil; Huddersfield four, Sunderland nil; Liverpool one, West Bromwich one; Manchester City three, Burnley three; Newcastle one, Tottenham one; Nottingham Forest one, Birmingham one; Sheffield United two, Bolton nil and West Ham three, Notts County nil.

Second Division:—Barnsley three, Crystal Palace nil; Blackpool one, Stoke two; Bradford three, Stockport nil; Derby nil, Leicester three; Fulham two, Sheffield Wednesday one; Hull four, Coventry one; Middlesborough nil, Southampton nil; Portsmouth two, Oldham two; Port Vale one, Chelsea one; South Shields one, Manchester United two and Wolverhampton one, Clapton Orient two.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Brixton Rovers one, Luton one; Charlton one, Swinden nil; Exeter three, Gillingham three; Merthyr one, Plymouth two; Newport two, Millwall three; Norwich two, Watford one; Queens Park Rangers three, Briston City nil; Reading nil, Brighton nil; Southend six, Brentford one and Swansea one, Bournemouth nil.

(Northern Section):—Ashington four, Darlington two; Barrow two, Wrexham two; Crewe one, New Brighton nil; Doncaster one, Hartlepools nil; Durham six Grimsby one; Lincoln three, Rotherham one; Nelson

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1924.

THE BEAN-FEAST.

In their predatory campaign against the Indian tax-payer, the Imperial Services have won, and the decision of the British Government imposes upon India a burden of Rs. 125 lakhs a year. That is only the beginning of sorrows, because Army officers have already been inflamed by the successful *coup* of the Civil Departments of the Government of India and they will naturally ask for their share in the Imperial bean feast. The solemn discussions in the Assembly and in some of the Provincial Councils are, therefore, a sham and a mockery to demonstrate to India the worth of the Reforms. Further, the stern demand of reactionaries that the Government of India Act should not be touched before the year 1929 has been relaxed in favour of the Services. Resistance comes only when the amendment of the Act is mentioned for the better administration of India. The Services have become coarsened and insensitive by their rapacious demands. In no other country are the people so utterly destitute or the Permanent Services half as royally paid as in India. The Services know it. Nevertheless they seem so arrogant and mercenary in their dictation that Indians have lost nearly all hope of beneficence through their interest. The Services, we were told, threatened wholesale resignations in default of compliance with their claims—a gesture of administrativa sabotage at which only a few haters of blackmail like Lord Lytton can conceivably be horrified. They, however, have made their presence felt and the Secretary of State has succumbed. From the Delhi communique which explains the decisions of the Government, we see that questions regarding Pay and Allowances, Passages and Pensions have been swallowed holus bolus by the Secretary of State. As a concession to Indian feeling, the unsatisfactory scheme of "Indianisation" adumbrated in Chapter V of the Lee Report seems also to have been accepted for "certain services;" in the matter of appointment and control the Government decision slavishly follows the proposals of the Lee Commission which did not adduce a single argument for the chaotic differentiation of Services for the benefit of European officers. Details like the formation of the Public Services Commission are held over—a shady piece of procrastination when we remember that the same proposal included in the Act of 1919 has been successfully stifled by the bureaucracy. Though the Lee recommendations are said to be critically interdependent, we should recognise the eagerness of reactionaries to keep the centre of gravity of control at the India Office and we should not be surprised if in the "compromise", the idea of a Commission, predominantly Indian in personnel, is lost.

Though the incidence of the "loot" is severe, the restoration of irresponsible stutus to officers in India will prove to be the most disastrous feature of the new dispensation. We would have agreed, out of despair, to a donation of two or even three crores to existing incumbents if thereby the totally unnecessary inflow of raw recruits to India could be stemmed. They however annex huge recurring doles without adequately relieving the supply of foreign personnel which, through greedy experience, is bound to repeat the process of acquisition. The very terms of reference given to the Lee Commission by a Tory Government excluded the object "of the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the realisation of Responsible Government;" and now a Tory Government have come in again to aggravate the farce of a one-sided enquiry and destroy even the smallest vestige of responsibility on the part of the Services. Where the Lee Commission was timid, the British Government have been outspoken and aggressive. The Commission recommended that passage allowances, contribution to the Provident Fund and remittance privileges should be declared non-votable by a uniform construction of Section 67A (4) and Section 72D (3) of the Statute; and the Commission modestly said that they "venture to hope that they would accept their suggestion." The Tory Government have abrogated all the auxiliary rights of the Legislature by declaring that "concessions granted" should be beyond the cognisance of the Legislature even by the extent to which grants had previously been amenable. The insolent suggestion of the Commission that "the prospect of future constitutional development in India is such that the pensions of the members of the Services should be guaranteed by Parliament" or by "the depositing of a lump sum in England equivalent to the capitalised value of pensions" has been in the first part accepted. The power of the Legislature has been specifically denuded and it is an encroachment of the Reform Act itself without an investigation of its whole purview. We hope there will be no illusion among the public regarding a point of dissent ostentatiously brought out by the Government communique. The Lee Commission proposed higher pensions to superior carcerists like Governors. The sum involved is less than Rs. 3 lakhs, a trifle compared with the huge raid proposed. The statutory rules for carrying out the decisions of Government will, of course, exceed their apparent scope. The Services have done very well too in the bonus granted to "selected officers" to supplement their sterling remittances. The Secretary of State has sanctioned a rapacious scheme of advancement to Services which deserve a curtailment of their emoluments and perquisites, and made them wholly inapposite to the object of evolving self-governing institutions in India.

Members of the Services, present and future, are to enter into covenants with the Secretary of State which will in the matter of control and discipline free them from the authority of Ministers. Much is said of the provincialisation of Services, but four-fifths of the personnel of the Services are working in the provinces and there is no hope of foreign recruitment being held in abeyance. As a general rule the members of the All-India Services in the provincial cadre finish their career in their own province and their status as a quasi-responsible body nominally under the direction of Ministers but really under the discipline of the Secretary of State will put the Ministers in an extraordinary predicament. It is a provocation of indiscipline to the Services and the reduction of provincial autonomy into an absurdity. To quote the Indian Officers' Association: "The All-India hall mark exists only for the purpose of enabling these officers to claim to be appointed, confirmed and dismissed by an extra-provincial authority and to escape control either by the Provincial Executive or by the Provincial Legislature." Imagine the growth of the self-governing principle when the executors of policy refuse to be responsible departmental heads but sustain their relationship to extra-provincial authority. The anomaly which is destructive of provincial self-government is, let it be noted, to apply not only to existing officers but to fresh recruits. The scheme is a blow to the progressive realisation of responsible government, even though it professes to follow a meagre policy of Indianisation. The Services asked for the incorporation of a Super-Imperial Service of officers to control a truly Indianised cadre; but the Government have given them full license to defy the growth of responsibility and destroy the approach to provincial autonomy.

SUBRAMANIA IYER.

The late Dr. Subramanya Iyer of Madras was great in the manner of his living and happy in the manner of his death. To the younger generation of Indians, he was a faint figure lingering in the back-ground, a recluse who dwelt far from the madding crowd. He retired from the Bench in 1907 carrying all the honours of his profession, and except for a brief interval of politics in 1907, he led the life of a *Sanyasi* interested in the synthetic study of religion. It is the yearning of every Hindu to free himself from the cares of the world in the evening of his life and prepare for the Hereafter. Deeply contemplative by nature, Subramanya Iyer turned all the resources of his broken health to a period of meditation and attained sublime experiences in spiritual life. When he retired in 1907, he had behind him forty years of active life. In the 27 years he practised as a lawyer, he achieved the full stature of a giant among giants; for there were giants in those days, the most formidable being Bhashyam Iyengar. Subramanya Iyer waged many a forensic battle with him, earning fame and fortune as the years rolled. His period of public life fell at a time when the Councils were in their rudimentary state of inutility. He would have made a splendid legislator, for though in massive erudition he could not surpass Bhashyam Iyengar, he had an intellect of flexible power and a personal address of infinite charm. He was associated with the early Congress movement. In those days it was still an open question whether Indians would be found equal to high office. Demonstrations of capacity in office were greeted with pleasure by fellow-Indians, and many stalwarts of Nationalism were thus lost to the Congress. Subramanya Iyer was one. He was the second Indian to be appointed as a Judge of the Madras High Court. He added lustre to the tradition of the High Court. A great jurist, he should in due course have been confirmed as Chief Justice, but they would allow him only the post of "acting", because his [illegible] Caucasian tint upon which [illegible] character of the administration. In 1907 when he retired [illegible] made him until [illegible] later the [illegible] his loyalty to [illegible] fray. He was [illegible] of the Home Rule [illegible] was thick in 1917 [illegible] the League going to [illegible] In a stirring declaration, [illegible] Iyer proclaimed his adherence to the League. His presence was an inspiration to workers. A year later, the India Office made pow-wow about a memorandum of his on British Repression having reached President Wilson. As a protest against certain aminadversions aired about him in Parliament, he flung back his knighthood. After the crisis of 1917 he returned to private life. A man of noble impulses, tremendous intellectual power and pure devotion to duty, Southern India produced in him a rare type of genius and personality. By his death at the age of 82, we lose a land-mark in Indian public life.

IN THE COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

"It is a supreme opportunity and I am confident that in this hour of political trial Bengal will emerge triumphant," so said Lord Lytton in his recent Durbar speech and Deshbandhu Das has reiterated the same words in a public appeal for collections during the Swaraj Week. "Bengal," he says, "will, indeed, emerge triumphant in this hour of political trial and give the one fitting answer to the insolent challenge of the bureaucracy by rallying under the standard of Swaraj and making the Swaraj Week an unequivocal success". The Swaraj Week is a brilliant conception of Deshbandhu Das constituting as it does a test of Bengal's readiness to bear its share of sacrifice in the cause of freedom. And Bengal, as reports show, has made a splendid response to the appeal of its acknowledged leader whose sacrifice has been the heaviest, being worthy alike of the cause and of the man. When in obedience to the country's call Deshbandhu Das gave up his practice at the Bar he relinquished an assured fortune that would have been the envy of the richest in the land. His latest act of self-abnegation by which he has dedicated the whole of his estate worth eight lakhs of rupees to charitable and philanthropic purposes is only the consummation of the great renunciation begun three years ago. By embracing poverty the Deshbandhu has followed an ancient and honoured tradition of his country which regards the individual's attachment to material wealth as a formidable obstacle to the true service of follow-beings and which justifies pursuit of wealth only as a trust for public welfare and not as a means of personal gratification and aggrandisement. To one who has dedicated his life to the service of his country, any use of the wealth, acquired or inherited by him, other than for public good would be unthinkable. But how many of us are there who would willingly part with even a substantial portion of our possessions for a similar purpose? It is not given to many of us to emulate the achievement of a Das, but it is given to all of us to follow his example of self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of the country's freedom. That the majority of us have still to follow the example is a measure of our failure to realise that for a subject people the diversion of money and personal effort to any purpose other than that leading to freedom is a criminal waste.

Notes of the Day

Unscrupulous Propaganda.

The sensational reports of the so-called Egyptian Extremist conspiracy to assassinate British Cabinet Ministers in London have not come as a surprise to students of British Imperialism. The Egyptian Association of Great Britain and Ireland has issued a protest against these reports which it rightly characterises as "the latest attempt by the Press to inflame public opinion against Egyptians by irresponsible and imaginary statements concerning Egyptian students in England." The Association declares that the nationalist movement in Egypt is purely legal, constitutional and non-violent. No-one knows this better than the scribes in Fleet Street who, Indians are treated as helots.

FEUDATORY STATES.

(Contributed.)

The return of the Maharaja of Bikaner from the League of Nations, the secret session of the Princes' Chamber, and the recent visit of Lord Reading to Kathiawar have for a while brought into prominence the problem of the Indian States and their future relations with the Government of India. So much has been written on this subject during the last four or five weeks that it is rather difficult to concentrate attention upon the main issues, which, as in other cases, tend to get confused and distorted in the mass of detail, relevant and irrelevant, that is being presented before the public.

The present writer has no interest in any Indian State or ruler, but he has had the good fortune of an intimate acquaintance with many of the questions arising in the Indian States as a whole and he has also had some opportunity of studying at first hand in formal and informal discussions the stand-point of several [illegible] Princes who have given [illegible] thought to questions affecting [illegible] and their States. While, [illegible] maintained in the present [illegible] be a little different [illegible] leaders of the [illegible] accustomed to, it is [illegible] situation by a [illegible] an interest [illegible] pose of this [illegible] question of India [illegible] in a self-governing [illegible] big question to be handled [illegible] trators and statesmen. [illegible] that some Princes are already [illegible] the question and also that they [illegible] placed some views before the authorities on the point. In the absence of definite information it is useless to offer any remarks at present, but it is possible that the subject may be ventilated when the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and the views of the Government of India thereon are published.

"King's Allies."

As is well-known, the political relations of almost all the important Indian States—in which category may, with some exceptions, be included the States entitled to membership of the Chamber of Princes in their own right—are regulated by treaties concluded by them with the old East India Company. These treaties, by the Government of India Act of 1858, were accepted by and held binding upon His Majesty. In accordance with the phraseology of these treaties which are of 'friendship and alliance' and are concluded between 'high contracting parties,' the position strictly speaking is that the Princes are the 'King's Allies'—a term which even so distinguished an Imperialist as Sir William Lee-Warner did not hesitate to use frequently in his well-known and officially recognised book on the Indian States. In saying this it is necessary to explain that the position of the Indian Princes *vis-a-vis* the British Sovereign is not similar to that of France or Italy or any independent State. It would be preposterous to make any such assertion, which would be contrary to fact and also repudiated by the Princes themselves as an unmerited piece of calumny.

Significant Still.

But in every other sense it has a living significance. The Princes are only under the protection of the British Sovereign, who is their Emperor (not their King); so far as internal affairs go they are, again

(Continued on page 10.)

being hard put to it to justify the British Government's action against Egypt, have raised this new bogey at once to distract attention from it and to alienate the sympathy of the outside world from Egypt as well as "to inflame public opinion against Egyptians." The League of Nations is also due to meet in Rome this week and though Britain has chosen to treat it with contempt by refusing to acknowledge its right to arbitrate on the Egyptian question, she cannot afford to ignore world opinion altogether. It will not be enough to proclaim to the world that she has mocked Egypt's independence and virtually annexed the Sudan for the good of their respective peoples. To the pose of the philanthropist must be added that of the martyr. Hence the helping hand from Fleet Street.

Encouraging Indian Industries.

The Indian Mining Federation has made a strong representation to the Government of India on the subject of the recent purchase of sixty thousand tons of South African coal for the Sukkur Barrage. The representation will receive scant respect from the Government of Lord Reading who seem to be in diligent quest for occasions to flout public opinion as expressed through the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly, it will be recalled, passed a resolution asking the Government to protect the Indian mining industry against the unfair competition of bounty-fed coal from South Africa by the imposition of a counter-vailing duty. The Government, instead of acting on this resolution, resorted to their usual inane expedient of a Committee and while the Committee is still sitting they have given proof of the sincerity of their desire to help Indian mine-owners by contracting to purchase sixty thousand tons of coal from South Africa. The Indian Mining Federation describes this action as constituting not only "an outrage on the Indian coal industry, but an insult to the Indian Legislature" and "a flagrant violation of the Government's declared intention that nothing would be done to stimulate directly foreign coal gaining additional ground in the Indian market." It is not suggested that Indian coal is inferior in quality and if Government of India were sincere in their professions about the purchase of stores in the country, they would not have gone out of their way to extend their patronage to South Africa. By doing so they have not only done harm to an Indian industry, but have added insult to injury by encouraging the industry of a country where

"A SIGNPOST"

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

Commenting on the Anglo-German Treaty the "Times" regards it as important in itself on account of the new principles it establishes for regulating commercial intercourse between the two countries concerned, and still more important as a signpost indicating a departure from the state of temper and the lingering memory of the war by which the relations between Great Britain and Germany have been dominated for the last ten years. Nothing, not even the decisions of the London Conference, could have been expressed more clearly than this commercial treaty the fact that so far as two of the chief belligerents are concerned the war is over, and the rule of intercourse is to be not the still vivid memories of the war, but such opportunities peaceful arrangement in the common interest as the Peace Treaty allows and makes necessary. The British Government have done wisely by negotiations that were initiated in Berlin. They have been brought to a speedy conclusion in London with the assistance of important industrial and commercial organisations in this country.

GREAT CREDIT TO BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The "Manchester Guardian" thinks the treaty reflects great credit upon the Government of both countries, that they should have not merely accepted but pushed to its farthest possible extent the principle of the most favoured nation treatment and hedged it round with detailed and specific safeguards. Both the wording and the substance of the agreement suggest that it has been reached by a cordial desire to further the commercial interests of both countries and a frank recognition that selfish particularism and the reluctant setting-off of one concession against another is not a good method of approach. The Treaty is an excellent precedent for further commercial agreements with other countries and should prove a stout plank in the edifice of European peace.

CHAMBERLAIN—HERRIOT CONVERSATIONS.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A communique on this morning's conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot states that an agreement has been reached on the questions requiring immediate solution, and consideration of other questions will be pursued in a friendly spirit and with the declared desire that both states will develop relations of friendship existing betwten France and Britain, and ensure the maintenance of peace.

The conversations lasted for two hours. M. Clementel, Finance Minister, was called in for the conference. M. Paulboncour, the French delegate to the League of Nations, arrived at the Quai D'orsay during the conference.

It is stated that M. Herriot wished to know whether, in view of the approaching evacuation of the Cologne Zone, it would be possible to consider the immediate enforcement of the system of investigation by the League of Nations into Germany instead of by the Inter-Allied Control Commission.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, had consultation, to-day, with the French Premier at the Quai D'orsay. He afterwards lunched with Monsieur and Madame Herriot. All members of the French Government and the President of the Senate attended the luncheon.

A communique was issued in the afternoon stating that an agreement had been reached on all questions requiring immediate solution, and that it had also been agreed to examine other questions needing longer discussion with the object of developing relations between Britain and France.—B. O. W.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The matters in which the British and French Premiers have concurred relate, firstly, to Turkey with regard to which it has been decided that both the countries should be represented by an Ambassador residing at Constantinople, and, secondly, a joint policy should be laid down in connection with the subjects arising before the Council of the League of Nations at Rome. The question of the evacuation of Cologne, on January 10th, has been discussed, but the decision depends upon Germany's behaviour in the carrying out of the Dawes Scheme in the meantime.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEAL TO PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Paris.—After expressing his delight at the result of general exchange of views with M. Herriot, Mr. Chamberlain departed today for Rome. He has issued a statement to the British and French press appealing to them for support as interpreters of the British and French view-points.—Reuter.

GOOD IMPRESSIONS IN BRITISH AND FRENCH CIRCLES.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 6.

Newspaper correspondents in Paris declare that an excellent impression has been created in both the British and French circles as a result of the first conversation between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot. Satisfaction is expressed that, as an official communique announces, the agreement was reached in regard to the questions needing immediate solution which are taken to include matters which will come before the Council of the League of Nations in Rome which Mr. Chamberlain is to attend. For the rest it is emphasised that the important point is that, as the official communique proceeds to declare, "It was agreed to study all other questions with a desire affirmed on both sides to develop relations of friendship between France and Great Britain and to assure the maintenance of peace."

Before leaving for Rome Mr. Chamberlain made a statement to the press representatives of Britain and France in which he appealed to them to help in strengthening the entente. He said "You ask me for few more words before departure. Well, gentlemen, it is your wish and this time they are addressed to you in particular. We ministers and politicans are working our hardest to confirm and strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite our two countries through the remembrance of common glories, common sufferings and common interests. Lend us your powerful aid Do not emphasize the differences which may arise from time to time even between best friends. Be rather interpreters of our two nations one to other. May English press make it a duty to make us understand the French point of view. May French press for its part equally regard it as a duty to make its fellow countrymen understand the English point of view. Become on either side of the Channel defenders of the *entente cordiale* which ought always to unite France and Great Britain. You will help us effectively in our beneficial task."—(B. O. W.)

PANIC IN LONDON.

ALLEGED EGYPTIAN PLOT

MINISTERS UNDER GUARD.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

The "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express' state that information has been received that a secret organisation of Egyptian extremists is concerned in a plot against the lives of prominent members of the British Cabinet, and that the responsible British authorities are taking special protective mtasures.—B. O. W.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

With reference to the statement in the Press regarding the conspiracy for an attempt to murder some of the prominent members of Government, the Home Secretary states that the precautions taken to protect Cabinet Ministers should not be taken as implying that police are seriously anxious. They have certain information, and are making inquiries which it is not desirable at present to reveal. While these are in progress the Commissioner, in view of the extent of his responsibilities for the safety of Ministers, felt he must advise the Home Secretary, as a necessary precaution to authorise the reimposition of some of the protective measures which had operated on past occasions, for example, during the Irish troubles three years ago He hopes that the result of police inqu'ries will be to enable the precautions to be relaxed before very long.—Reuter.

"POLICE NOT SERIOUSLY ANXIOUS."

LEAFIELD, Dec. 6.

The special measures taken by the London Police to protect the members of the Government against possible attempts on their lives by Egyptian extremists are the subject of a communique which says "these precautions should not be taken as implying that the police are seriously anxious. They have certain information and are making further inquiries and while these are in progress the Commissioner of Police in view of the extent of his responsibilities for the safety of the Ministers felt that he must advice the Home Secretary as a necessary precaution to authorise reimposition of some special protective measures which have been in operation on the last occasion—for example during the Irish troubles of three years ago. It is hoped the result of police inquiries will be to enable the precautions to be relaxed before very long."—(B. O. W.)

PURE PRESS STUNT.

EGYPTIAN REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Egyptian Association of Great Britain and Ireland has issued a protest against "the latest attempt by the Press to inflame public opinion against Egyptians by irresponsible and imaginary statements concerning Egyptian students in England." It declares that the nationalist movement in Egypt is purely legal, constitutional and non-violent.—Reuter.

SUDANESE "MUTINY" SEQUEL.

THREE OFFICERS TO BE SHOT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Cairo.—As a sequel to the mutiny of the Sudanese Battalion, the court martial at Khartoum has ordered three officers to be shot, and commuted the sentence of death passed on another to one of 15 years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

GEN. BRANCKER ARRIVES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Constantinople.—General Brancker has arrived here.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

TERMS OF PROTOCOL.

CHINESE RESERVATION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Geneva.—The First Opium Conference finally agreed to the terms of the protocol making an addition to article 2 in the draft agreement in order to meet the wishes of the Japanese regarding the prohibition of the sale of opium to minors. The Protocol embodies the resolution accepted by all delegations except China that the system of licenses or the registration and rationing, which is successful in diminishing the number of smokers in some countries is difficult to apply in the countries where the contraband trade equals, even surpasses, the legitimate trade. Accordingly, the Conference declares that the success of such measures principally depends on the extent of the contraband trade, and urges the signatories, which have not applied the system, to adopt it when opportune, and, in the meantime, prepare for it as expeditiously as possible. The Chinese delegation wished to submit a reservation, although it did not sign the Protocol, and caused laughter.

The Conference was adjourned till 13th December.—Reuter.

DOES EMPIRE NEED NEW CONSTITUTION?

COL-AMERY'S VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Col. Amery, speaking at a luncheon at the Overseas League, replying to the suggestion that a new Constitution for the Empire was necessary, declared that nothing was seriously amiss at present in the constitution of the Empire. He said wherever statesmen of the Empire were able to meet no difficulty was experienced in conducting Empire affairs and in agreeing on a common policy. Difficulty arose during the intervals. He emphasised rapidity of communication was no substitute for mouth discussion. He added if Britain expected the Overseas Ministers to make efforts to come to London for consultation, British Ministers must equally be prepared to go Overseas and consult the Dominion Governments, particularly the Colonial Secretary, a natural part of whose duties should be such visits. He concluded by urging fullest consultation and mutual understanding with all parts of the Empire.—Reuter.

GREEK LOAN.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

The prospectus of the Greek Government seven per cent refuge loan, issued under the auspices of the League of Nations, is published. It confirms the details previously announced. The amount offered for subscription is £ 7,500,000, being part of the total authorised amount of £ 12,300,000. The remainder of £ 25,00,000 will be issued in Athens, and the balance is reserved for the issue in America in dollars. The loan is under the direct control of the International Financial Commission who have accepted definitely and irrevocably, the order of the Greek Government to retain the amounts necessary for the payment of interest and the amortization of the loan from, firstly the specific revenues expressly assigned for service on the loan; secondly, an yearly surplus of other revenues previously assigned to, and administered by, the Commission. In addition, the loan is secured by the first charge on property and the income of the refuge settlement commission. The issue price is 88 per cent. The principal and interest are payable in sterling and exempt from all Greek taxes, and the loan is repayable during the period of not more than 40 years by half-yearly drawings.—B. O. W.

WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.

9 KILLED, FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

Nine men were killed to-day, by the explosion of firedamp at the Llay main colliery near Wrexham, the newest, biggest and best equipped colliery in North Wales. The Manager of the colliery says there were 415 men in working, and, if what is known as propagation had taken place, all must have been involved, and the loss of life would have been very great.—B. O. W.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Marseilles.—The Duke and the Duchess of York and the Prince and the Princess Arthur of Connaught embarked to-day.—Reuter.

LANKA PLANTATIONS' CONTRACT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Lanka Plantations have entered into a contract for forward sale of one half of the crop manufactured on the company's estates between January and December 1925 at one shilling and eleven pence per pound in London public sale conditions. This is an advance of three half pence on the price of the current contract which finishes with teas manufactured up to the end of this month.—Reuter.

OUT-LEEING LEE.

CONSERVATIVE GOVT.'S REACTION

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S GLOOMY FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The Madras papers save the "Madras Mail" condemn in unequivocal terms the action of the Conservative Government in England regarding the Lee recommendations on Indian services. I interviewed Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., on the question. He said:—

"It would be impossible to compress more injustice to this country within the compass of a short paragraph than is contained in the official communique issued from Delhi intimating British Government's acceptance of the Lee recommendations as they were and their determination to enforce them in the teeth of unanimous protest of the people of this country. The decision not to accept the proposal to give enhanced pensions to holders of certain high appointments is absolutely trivial compared with the decision to carry out in its practical entirety the whole of the Lee Report. On the other hand, His Majesety's Government have gone much further than the Lee Commission as well as the Government of India in their decision to strengthen the steel frame and to pamper it beyond measure. The Lee Commission was afraid to ride roughshod over constitutional rights and responsibilities of Legislatures even in the very limited sphere in which they have been allowed to operate where Service interests are concerned. But while the Baldwin Government have been more straightforward than the Lee Commission in rejecting the camouflag arrangement, that they proposed to get over and neutralise constitutional difficulties and to deprive the legislatures of powers without seeming to do so, they have apparently counted the powers and privileges of Indian legislatures as nothing where emoluments and perquisites of the services are concerned and as against bureaucratic vested interests. They apparently have decided to act on the principle that constitution or no constitution these interests should grow and prosper. If constitution permits it well and good, if not the constitution should perish rather than, to use the words of the communique "that concessions sanctioned for officers appointed by the Crown or Secretary of State should be in the same position as permanent salaries.

The British Government have therefore, decided to promote a bill for such amendments of the Government of India Act as may be required. The process of emasculating reformed legislatives cannot be started to more deadly purpose than it has been in respect of measures that are now devised to make the bureaucracy in India more and more attractive to the ruling race and to perpetuate its hold on this country with the barest pretence of self-governing institutions that would be deemed sufficient to lull suspicions of civilised world outside India. I have no doubt that statutory rules proposed to be issued to give effect to other recommendations will complete the process of "progress within the Act" which the majority report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee is expected to recommend. Apparently the "progress" in present bureaucratic phraseology is synonymous with progress in extension of autocratic power with expansion in area of repressive legislation enforced by such autocratic authority and in exploitation of revenue and taxation in this country for continuing the benefit of British bureaucracy. It is not possible to speak accurately of the full extent of the load on poor Indian tax payer which the Baldwin Government has decided upon for the benefit of the British. In the grant of a monthly sterling addition of £25-0-0 to officers of superior services in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a month I fear it has gone far beyond expectations of the Government of Indian or of services themselves and it is certainly a proposal never anticipated by the most sanguine supporter of the Services on official benches in Assembly in September last. The prospect that lies before the Legislatures and such other members of public as may have any desire to work and not to obstruct or wreck the system of Dyarchy as will become remodelled by present decisions and decisions that may be anticipated of the majority report of the Reforms Committee is gloomy enough in all conscience. With the Services that are now left uncontrolled by the Legislature or by responsible Ministers and placed in this position of guaranteed affluence with plastic Ministers who may hereafter draw their salaries rendered non-votable by a change in the constitution and unhampered by adverse votes of legislatures with amendments in the Government of India Act and in statutory rules and orders that make exercise of certificate powers and autocratic ordinance making as smooth and matter of course as is now desired by Government of India, with a systematic policy of divide and rule through encouragement of communal claims and with repression actual and threatened, in several parts of presidency, need I say that the supreme necessity of the hour is not merely unity of opinion but unity in effective action. I am confident that leaders who will assemble at Belgaum will be fully alive to the alarming developments in the political situation that are taking place.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The "Swadesamitran" understands that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and several other members of the Assembly have given notice of their intention to move the following resolution at its next meeting.

"In view of the disastrous results of the Currency policy adopted by the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee of 1919 and its admitted failure and in view of the continued hesitation of the Government of India to declare their policy in this matter

(Continued on page 8.)

FAILURE OF N. C. O.

DUE TO NATIONAL DISUNITY.

MAHATMAJI'S ADDRESS AT PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

The 11th Punjab Political Conference met to-day at the Bradlaugh Hall. The attendance of delegates was poor though the total number of visitors and delegates present exceeded a thousand. The enthusiasm of the old non-co-operation days was conspicuous by its absence. Not more than a hundred Mahomedans attended the Conference, while of the Sikh community only about 50 were present.

Mr. Gandhi who presided over the Conference in the course of his presidential address which he delivered in Hindi dwelt at length on the present political situation in the country and declared that the Hindu-Muslim unity in 1921 was not lasting and was not true unity and hoped that the efforts at present being made for promoting unity amongst the different communities would be permanent and lasting. The Hindu-Muslim quarrels and the entry of the Nationalists in the Councils were the causes which led to the failure of his movement. He advised the Punjabis to spin daily and wear khaddar and promote Hindu-Muslim unity by mutual toleration and love and not to quarrel over posts and votes. It was better to bend before the Mussalmans than to be ruled both by Mussalmans and Englishmen. People could not gain anything by constaint quarrels amongst themselves. The Hindus should make their best efforts to win their Mahomedan fellow countrymen by love. The foreign domination would never cease so long as these two communities were at war with each other. He strongly condemned the policy of those newspapers that were promoting disunity amongst the Hindus and Mahomedans by publishing false and alarming communal news.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

PEOPLE'S EUTHUSIASM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi after attending the Khilafat Conference at Amritsar returned to Lahore yesterday. This morning he invited several Hindu and Mahomedan leaders of Punjab to an informal conference at Lala Lajpatrai's residence. Besides the Punjab leaders Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pt. Malaviya, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali also participated in the deliberation. The conference lasted for three hours. But the proceedings were kept private.

In the afternoon Mahatmaji was taken in procession by big and enthusiastic crowds. The streets were elegantly decorated in honour of the President-elect, Mahatma Gandhi. The procession terminated at the Bradlaugh Hall.

The convocation of the National University was held at five evening under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. The Provincial Conference holds session to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. The Hindu-Muslim question is the main subject for consideration and settlement.

"WILL CONTINUE TO NON-COOPERATE."

MAHATMAJI AMONG PUNJAB STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Addressing the new graduates of the Punjab National College before a crowded gathering this evening at Bradlaugh Hall Mr. Gandhi said he knew that in spite of modern influences working in the direction of perpetuating their slave mentality they would survive them and think of the work for freedom for the simple reason that nothing could destroy what had been bequeathed to them by their ancient tradition and civilization. That education was no education, said Mr. Gandhi, which instead of strengthening their hands and feet rendered them helpless and for ever thinking of loaves and fishes. That only was true education which helped them to keep their heads high without fear. If they had faith in God, why should the question of livelihood trouble them? Had the education they had received taught them to take up conservancy work at Belgaum? A sweeper's work might on occasion be better than sitting on the bench and dealing out justice. He was sure that at the present day the true sacrifice was spinning and if millions of men and women in India neglected all other work and made it a point to spin half an hour daily and dedicate the product of their labour to the nation they would have Swaraj. But they had no national consciousness to-day. They could not think in terms of the starving millions of India. He did not begrudge them their Shakespeare or their Milton, their Koran and their Bhagwad Gita but he could not bear the thought of calling themselves Indians and yet having no thought of the starving millions. That was what he wanted to say to the country and to the intellectual classes in particular.

HE WILL CONTINUE TO NON-CO-OPERATE.

Referring to the charge that he had abandoned non-co-operation, Mr. Gandhi said that so long as he thought that the

(Continued on next page.)

EMINENT MADRAS EX-JUDGE DEAD.

DR. SIR S. SUBRAMANYA IYER

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS Dec. 6.

Dr. Sir S. Subramanya Iyer Ex-Judge of the Madras High Court expired last night at 8-45 at his residence at Guindy.

Born on the 1st of October 1842 in the District of Madura, Dr. Subrahmanya Iyer passed the F. A. Examination in 1866 and B.L. Examination in 1868 in second class by private study. Till 1888 he practised as a vakil at Madura when he was appointed acting Government pleader, being the first Indian to be appointed to that post in this Presidency. In 1895 he was appointed a judge of the High Court of Madras in succession to Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer. He acted as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in 1899, 1903 and 1906. On the New Year Day in 1900 he was decorated with the distinction of Knighthood. He retired on 13th November 1907 on account of failing health.



As a non-official he made his mark in the Madras Legislative Council and as a Congressman his name is generally associated with the pioneers like Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, and Sir Surendranath Banerjee. He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress Session held in Madras in 1914. He gave up all honours conferred upon him by Government as a protest against what he called the insolent reference to him made in the House of Commons by the late Mr. E. S. Montagu during the debate on Dr. Subrahmanya Iyer's letter to President Wilson in 1918 on the question of the war in relation to India and Home Rule.

The Madras University of which he was the Vice-Chancellor for some time conferred on him an honorary doctorate of Laws in 1908. He was an eminent member of the Theosophical Society and for several years its Vice-President also.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The funeral ceremony of the late Dr Sir Subrahmnya Iyer was conducted at the Guindy cremation grounds this afternoon at 12-30 with all due rites and observances of the Hindus. Many prominent citizens of Madras including Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar visited the Guindy house this morning and paid their respects to the memory of the deceased and condolences to the bereaved family.

M. S. M. RLY. COMPANY'S RECEIPTS.

BOOM FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

LONDON, Dec. 6

The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway's report for the year ending 31st March 1924 shows that the total receipts were 286,000 sterling compared with 195,000 in the previous year. A final dividend of twenty-five shillings per cent is declared and a bonus of two pounds per cent. making a total distribution of eight pounds ten shillings compared with seven pounds ten shillings per cent. The Directors propose to distribute 50,000 sterling of 5,00,000 reserve by way of bonus of one per cent free of tax along with the interim dividend which may be declared on account of the surplus profits for the current year.—Reuter.

PRINCE HENRY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The "News of the World" foreshadows that the New Year's Honours will create Prince Henry as the Duke of Edinburgh. The title has been in abeyance since 1900.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION IN ROME.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Rome, 6th—The British Delegation to the League of Nations' Council headed by Mr. Chamberlain has arrived here.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

1819

PRESIDENT'S PERSECUTION

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. PATEL

VOTERS' DUTY AT NEXT ELECTIONS.

A largely attended public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Gordhan Building to congratulate Mr. V. J. Patel on the bold stand he took in declining the invitations to Viceregal functions and to protest against the action of the Corporation in passing a resolution asking Mr. Patel to attend the function knowing his views on the subject well. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in her opening remarks, apologised for coming late as she was engaged in the B. P. C. C. meeting, and begged of the audience to excuse her if she did not make a long speech as she was advised by her doctor not to exert herself. She, therefore, called upon Mr. B. F. Bharucha to address the audience.

Mr. Bharucha said that they had assembled there to congratulate Mr. V. J. Patel for the manly stand he took in refusing to attend the functions held in connection with the recent Viceregal visit. Mr. Patel's services in the cause of the country were too well-known to need any mention. The citizens of Bombay were grateful to him for keeping the flag of nationalism and patriotism flying in their city. Mr. Patel had rightly refused to be a party to the official reception of a Viceroy, who had flouted public opinion and who was instrumental in promulgating the recent Ordinance in Bengal.

Mr. Manekji Patel, the next speaker, said that the question before them was whether Mr. Patel was justified in declining the invitations to Viceregal functions, and whether the public of Bombay were with him in what he did. There could not be two answers to the question. The public of Bombay were in entire agreement with the action of their popular President and as such it was their duty to record their sense of appreciation and thankfulness.

UNDOING SIR PHEROZESHAH'S WORK?

It had been suggested that Mr. Patel's action amounted to the undoing of the work of no less a patriot and fearless champion of their civic rights than the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta; for it was he who had put up a strenuous fight to wrest from the unwilling hands of the Government the right of the President of the Municipal Corporation to receive distinguished guests as the first citizen of Bombay.

(At this stage Mr. V. J. Patel arrived and received a rousing reception.)

But times had changed. Sir Pherozeshah was right in his time when he made the Government recognise the rights of the President and Mr. Patel was also right when he spurned these invitations, which at present served only to remind them of their slavery. Bombay would always be proud of these two Presidents.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar said that they had met there with a two-fold object. Their first duty was to congratulate Mr. Patel on the high sense of loyalty to the public that he had shown by refusing to join the army of sycophants. The Viceroy had come to Bombay in discharge of one of the duties of his official routine and the speaker saw no reason why Mr. Patel should participate in the welcome. Mr. Patel had acted in the matter as behoved a self-respecting and patriotic Indian. Mr. Patel by declining the invitations to official functions and Government House parties, had not only honoured himself but had in a way honoured the citizens of Bombay. And for this signal service to the public cause Mr. Patel deserved the warmest thanks of the citizens of Bombay.

CRUCIFYING A SAINT.

The second object of the meeting was to record an emphatic protest against the action of those Corporators who had passed a resolution amounting to a vote of censure on their President. This action of the Corporators was nothing short of crucifying a saint instead of honouring him. In Mr. Patel they had an ideal, impartial and efficient President. Even Mr. Clayton did not hesitate to give Mr. Patel a certificate of efficiency.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta dwelt at great length upon the past public career of Mr. Patel and said if Mr. Patel had so desired he would have basked to-day in official sunshine and no post in the power of the bureaucracy would have been out of his reach. But when Mr. Patel was at the crossing of the roads, he turned his back to the road that led to official favours. Mr. Patel by his refusal to attend Viceregal functions and his resignation of the post of the President had done what was expected of a self-respecting and patriotic Indian.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party, Khilafat Committee, Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Mandlasut Mandal tenders its heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Patel on the bold and self-respecting step he took in declining invitations to the various official functions in connection with the recent visit of the Viceroy to Bombay; and records its emphatic protest against the action of the Municipal Corporation in passing a resolution disapproving that step.

This meeting regards this resolution of the Corporation as an utter disregard of the popular opinion in this matter."

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he heartily associated himself with the resolution that was placed before the meeting. He said that in refusing to go to the several official functions to which he was invited Mr. Patel took the only course which patriotism, self-respect and public duty demanded of him in the existing political situation of the country. All Swarajists in the Assembly had religiously shunned both at Delhi and at Simla, the various official shows and *tamashas*, and Mr. Patel as a Swarajist could not have acted otherwise. It was notorious that Mr. Patel's election to the office of the President of the Corporation had been a bitter pill to many, these were further disappointed at the unique success which Mr. Patel had had as President. Mr. Patel had shown ability, impartiality and diligence to such a remarkable extent that his worst critics could not gainsay it. That was a great embarrassment to the small anti-Patel caucus in the Corporation; the caucus was, however, at its wits' end, as to how to discredit Mr. Patel. They found in the Viceregal visit a veritable God-send to make a combined attack upon him. They forgot that there was such a thing as conscience and that Mr. Patel was not a man to be intimidated. Whatever views one might hold about the wisdom or otherwise, of Mr. Patel's action, all parties were agreed that the vote of censure amounted to a tyranny of the majority. The caucus had now been fully exposed by the sequel to Mr. Patel's resignation and Mr. Jamnadas had no doubt that very soon it would find that it had over-reached itself.

Apart from the wider consideration of the political effect of Mr. Patel's action the Viceroy deserved no welcome from the President of the premier self-governing local body in the country like the Bombay Municipality. The repressive policy which the Viceroy had sanctioned, had resulted in the incarceration of the Chief Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and it would have been a humiliation and a disgrace if Mr. Patel had shaken the hand that signed the Ordinance. The vote of censure was a step clearly far beyond the necessities of the case. Unhappily, however, that vote was carried by the support, not merely of the nominated members, but also by the support of the four of the elected members of the Girgaum Ward; and at the next general elections the residents and the voters of Girgaum ought to be particularly vigilant if they wanted to be saved the recurrition of the humiliation, which was brought on them by the vote of censure on Mr. Patel.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley in further supporting the resolution said that she congratulated Mr. Patel on behalf of the women of Bombay. Women as a rule appreciate a bold and courageous action more than men do and as such Mr. Patel could remain confident that the women of Bombay entirely approved of the bold stand he took and of the high sense of public duty that he had demonstrated.

Messrs. Bahubhai Desai, Shivdas Chapsi and Abdul Kadir Bawla also spoke in support of the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

MRS. NAIDU'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu in her closing speech said that she stood there as the representative of the various associations and institutions mentioned in the resolution, to express their sense of pride in the lead given to them by their President. There was not a word of regret or sorrow for what Mr. Patel had done, but their warmest and sincerest congratulations were extended to him for the unique example he had rendered to them. Never had the President of the Corporation served them as faithfully as when Mr. Patel disobeyed the mandate of the Corporation and refused to attend the functions held in honour of the Viceroy.

Mrs. Naidu then presented Mr. Patel with a bouquet and garland of flowers.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. V. J. Patel who, on rising to address, received a great ovation, said that he went to the Corporation with an idea to serve the city and if his action had dissatisfied them, he would consider himself to have committed a crime. It was true that the Corporation had ordered him to go and receive the Viceroy and he had gone against their wishes. As the Corporators both nominated and elected had voted him for the Presidentship, he as a gentleman was bound to resign though he was not required to do so by law. He knew that he was doing what the public of Bombay demanded of him to do and he was satisfied that evening that his trust in the people was not mistaken. It was not true as was suggested by some that he had gone back upon his election promise. When the Corporators elected him President, they knew very well what were his personal and political views. When he heard of the Viceroy's visit he was no doubt on the horns of a dilemma. As President of the Corporation he knew he would be asked to receive him while as a representative of the people and personally it would be against the dictates of his conscience to do so. He consulted only one man in his difficulty and that was Mahatma Gandhi. He advised Mr. Patel to act according to the behests of his inner voice and face the consequences of that action.

Continuing, Mr. Patel expressed his satisfaction at the fact that his action was approved by the citizens and begged of the Municipal Nationalist Party to take him back once again into their fold as during the tenure of his office as President he was a no party man.

The meeting terminated amidst the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jay" and "Patel-ki-jay."

MEETING TO CONGRATULATE MR. V. J. PATEL.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee a public meeting of the Bhuleswar voters and residents will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Mawji Premjis wadi (corner of Kalbadevi Road and Kolbhat Lane) to congratulate Mr. V. J. Patel on the stand he has taken in connection with the Viceregal functions and (b) to protest against the Resolution of the Corporation in the same connection. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Freemantle.—The Police are guarding steamers following an attempt of saboteurs to cut two vessels adrift. The miscreants were dispersed by shots.—Reuter.

OUT-LEEING LEE.

(Continued from page 7.)

so vital to the economic interests of this country, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee with a majority of Indian non-officials on it and with an Indian chairman be immediately appointed to examine the whole question of Exchange and Currency in the light of experience gained since the date of the publication of the Babington Smith report and to make recommendations to secure a system of Currency and Exchange best suited to the interests of India."

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONSERVATIVES' INDIAN GAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The Conservative Government have commenced their game about India in right earnest. They have issued to-day through the Government of India their conclusions on some of the important recommendations of the Lee Commission. The announcement is brief, but portentous. It gives no hope of pleasing even the Indian Moderates about the position, pay and prospects, which servicemen in India should enjoy. The statement, coming as it does so close on the heels of the Muddiman Committee's labours has a significance, all its own. The Conservative Government has not waited even to consider the majority and minority recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee in regard to the Services, but has straightaway published its own decisions and to these decisions the Government of India, true to their subordinate position, have given their agreement.

The statement announces that the British Government have in general agreement with the Government of India accepted the substance of the recommendations contained in chapters 6, 7 and 8 of the Lee Commission report for improving the pay, pensions and grant of free passages to the superior services and that these must have a retrospective effect from 1st April 1924. It will be remembered that during the debate on the Lee Report in the Legislative Assembly in September, the non-officials pressed that these points must be decided by a committee appointed by the legislature itself and that therefore the Lee Commission's recommendations on these matters should not be given effect to. Even Moderates and nominated members supported this demand of the non-officials by carrying the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The performance, however, was while the Labour Government was in office in England; but with the advent of Conservatives the position has changed and the whole atmosphere has been reserved. The modest and earnest demand of the entire non-official opinion in the so-called Indi's Parliament has been thrown to the winds and full effect is to be given to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. Even to-day the evidence tendered before the Lee Commission by the servicemen in camera as regards their needs, has not been published and now the Indian taxpayers have to pay for the comfort and ease of the servicemen, because an arrangement has been arrived at in a hole and corner fashion by Lord Lee and his company.

INDIVIDUALITY.

As if to show to the outside world that the British Government too have their own mind which can differ from the Lee Commission, they have announced their inability to accept the Lee suggestion that enhanced pensions should be granted to holders of certain high appointments, (like Executive Councillors). They have further given proofs of their individuality by not agreeing to remittance of overseas pay at two shillings in rupee in case of officers holding select appointments above time scale, and in its place they have proposed that the sterling addition of thirteen pounds and odd be granted to those, whose salaries do not exceed three thousand rupees. But these two very minor and indeed insignificant proposals do not alter the position which has been created by grant of pay pensions and free passages.

NON-VOTABLE.

The most important announcement is that the concessions granted to servicemen appointed by the Crown or the Secretary of State should be non-votable like their salaries and a bill to amend the Government of India Act in order to implement this decision will soon be brought forward in the current session of Parliament and statutory rules will be issued to give effect to this decision. It is thus clear that the servicemen will be placed entirely outside the pale of Indian Legislature, thereby over-riding the declared opinion of the Assembly in this respect. The distress of Indian Legislature is a factor which find place only in India. If the Legislature cannot control the services, then what is the place of that Legislature in the body politic. It is true that the services should be safeguarded from what Sir Alexander Muddiman would call insidious attacks political influence, but cannot the Government of India protect their own servicemen? But the whole idea of Government is to make servicemen irresponsible masters of India and in pursuance of this policy they have been at pains to devise all these unwarranted and unjustifiable measures.

RECRUITMENT.

The announcement further states that the British Government have agreed to the rates of Indian recruitment for services and the transfer of to the Government of India the duty of making appointments to certain services and to local Governments the duty of making appointments in the transferred fields. There is nothing in this part of the statement for the Indians to enthuse over. On the other hand what the Indian public opinion has been demanding is that the whole of appointment and control of the services must be transferred from the Secretary of State to the Government of India and local Governments. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Sivaswami Iyer, two moderates stalwarts pressed this view pointedly before the treasury benches during the Lee debate. But the bureaucracy did not pay heed to their words. I admit that the British Government have not yet announced their decision on the question of recruitment, which Indians want should be stopped in Britain. But they have been careful to state that the decisions will be announced without avoidable delay. But Indians have had enough of the Conservative Government's mind in respect of India by to-day's announcement and the next will only complete the circle of determination on the part of Britain to impede constitutional progress of India and to subordinate the interests of India to those of servicemen.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

"The Times" and the "Daily News", which are the only two papers who have hitherto commented on the acceptance of the Lee Report commend the Government's action and emphasise the necessity for securing the highest quality of recruits.

The "Daily News" regards the decision as a welcome change in the Conservative attitude towards India.

"The Times" discusses the implications at length, and declares that the concessions make all reasonable provisions for the officers of All-India Services respecting both their emoluments and the security of tenure. The paper rather regrets the refusal to sanction the proposal to grant the enhanced pensions to Governors, etcetera, because the ablest members will thereby be deprived of an additional inducement to remain in harness for the full-term. As regards the "Transferred Services." The "Times" has no doubt that the experiment of purchasing cheap talent will be tried and prove highly costly to the experimenters, but while the transition may be marked by certain confusion in the case of "Transferred departments, the remaining and essential All-India Services will continue to be recruited on sound lines dictated by a century of experience. With regard to the recommendations which have not yet been accepted, it says that it is particularly incumbent on the Government of India to weigh carefully the possibilities of reconciling the proposal to discontinue the present Indian Medical Service with the emphatic recommendations of the Lee Report. "The Times" expresses the opinion that an independent medical profession with the European standards of competence has not yet been evolved.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Commenting on the Lee report the "Sunday Times" says, there is now no reason why the pick of British youth should not turn again to the most fascinating of all services. The paper adds that no "system" can ever rule India. Only men and special type of men can do that.—Reuter.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Dec. 7.

The "Leader" commenting on the Lee Commission Report in an article headed "Contempt of Indian Opinion" says:—"In reaching the conclusions which have been published in the report, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have made a valuable present to those Indians with whom it has all but become an article of faith that Britain's professions are not worthy of trust or respect and appeals to the sense of justice of the constituted authorities are nothing but waste of time, money and effort".

The "Pioneer" says the decision will be welcomed by the British members of the Services who owing to the exigencies of Home politics have been compelled to possess their souls in patience for some months and the decision is in accordance with general expectations. The report was essentially a compromise and the British Government has given effect impartially to both sets of the recommendations.

BRAZIL EMBASSY DISPUTE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DECISION.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 5.

It is officially stated that Mr. Chamberlain Foreign Secretary, considered the recommendations contained in the report of Lord Blanesburgh and Sir Maurice de Buson, the referees appointed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to inquire into all circumstances leading to the termination of the employment of Mr. Stewart as Counsellor, Embassy of Rio De Janerio. Mr. Chamberlain decided in accordance with those recommendations that Mr. Stewart shall remain in leave for twelve months, that at the termination of this period his case be reviewed, and it then be considered whether circumstances permit his re-employment.—B. O. W.

CONDEMNED PERSONS' PROTEST.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Madrid.—Two persons condemned on 4th December to be executed protested their innocence to the last. One of the condemned *en route* to the place of execution jumped from a window and was killed.—Reuter.

CONTINUANCE OF WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 6.

In regard to the continuance of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley next year which was announced yesterday it is stated that the participation of practically all the overseas Dominions and Colonies is expected. Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Foundland are certain to reopen their pavilions and New Zealand will very probably do so. Many of the Colonies have also already announced their intention of taking part.—(B. U. W.)

"SWARAJ WEEK" COLLECTIONS.

VIGOROUS ACTIVITIES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Four meetings were held last evening in different parts of the city in connection with the "Swaraj Week". A large army of workers and speakers has been engaged all the week in conducting meetings and selling [illegible] and the result of the week's work is said to be very satisfactory by the Congress headquarters, though the actual amount collected is not yet [illegible] his workers have been [illegible] and collection [illegible] has concentrated [illegible] Indian business co[illegible] to have secured substa[illegible] number of well-known [illegible] in Clive Street.

FAILURE OF [illegible]

(Continued from previous page.)

present system of Government was assured so long would he continue to non-co-operate even though he was absolutely alone. But he would warn anarchists if there were any in the hall that his non-co-operation was non-violent, that it was not directed against persons, but against a system. He had absolutely no quarrel with Lord Reading or Sir Malcolm Hailey as such. It was, however, apparent that non-co-operation could not in the present state of things be prosecuted by the nation as a national programme. They were non-co-operating amongst themselves by carrying on propaganda of hatred and violence against one another. That sort of non-co-operation could not be allowed to go on. He did not pretend that when he consented to preside at Belgaum he would be doing any service to the country by presiding. But he had persuaded himself that he should do what was the last public act that was left to him to render, the last because he knew that India was not with him to-day. Whilst they cried "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" they were not prepared to do what he said.

WELCOME TO MAHATMA.

AMRITSAR CITIZENS' ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6.

Two welcome addresses on behalf of some local organisations including the Congress and Khilafat Committees were presented to Mr. Gandhi last night in the Jallianwala Bagh. The addresses, among other things, mainly referred to communal friction in the city.

Mr. Gandhi in reply deplored the Hindu-Muslim dissensions and urged their removal forthwith. He advised the people to have tolerance for one another. Hakim Ajmal Khan who was also present laid emphasis on the same point.

PUNJAB KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6.

At the Khilafat Conference, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address in Urdu. It dwelt at length on various subjects concerning the Islamic world. At the outset he referred to the sad demise of Bi Amman and passed on to the Turkish Victories, the abolition of the Khilafat and the successes of Ibn Saud and lastly suggested the establishment of the international office at Mecca for the discussion of all Islamic questions. Finally he discussed tanzim or the movement for a Muslim organisation in India which had been started by the Central Khilafat Committee and pointed out that it was most vital that the Mahomedans should strive for their educational and economic uplift. He laid emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity without which, he said, freedom for India was impossible. As regards communal representation he said the Mahomedans who were in a minority could not give it up.

Maulana Zaffar Ali's presidential address was equally lengthy. He dwelt on Pan-Islamic problems and others now confronting the Indian Mahomedans.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 6.

Maulana Zafar Ali delivered his Presidential address at the Khilafat Conference and urged the non-interference of the British Government with the problems of Arabia and dwelt at length on the future of the Holy places.

MAHATMA AND LEADERS ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR Dec. 5.

The Provincial Khilafat Conferences commenced to-day presided over Mr. Zaffar Ali Khan. Mr. Daud Ghaznavi welcomed the delegates. Attendance included Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shoukat Ali Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj Mr. Shanker Lal Banker and other nationalist leaders.

GUJARAT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

Mr. Gandhi is to perform the Convocation of the Gujarat National University in the new buildings of the University on the 14th January. He is to open the exhibition of drawings and paintings of the students of the Gujarat National College on the 13th January.

REBEL SIRDAR'S SUBMI[illegible]

SON TO MEET PREMIER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Teheran, Dec. 5.—The Military Governor of Teheran publishes the following telegram from the Premier despatched from Lankir:—Sirdar Aghdasse has sent me the following telegram:—Your Highness, imbued with kindness and solicitude for one who has always been faithfully devoted to you, you have filled me with joy and happiness. In offering you my whole-hearted gratitude I pray God that He may vouchsafe to preserve your life for the protection of Iran and Iranians. Your Highness had summoned me to Hindian. Although illness and extreme weakness, which have afflicted me for some time and which are growing worse, deprive me of this happiness, yet in view of the keen desire I have of seeing your Highness I have delegated to you one of my sons so that you may give him necessary instructions concerning our meeting."

The Premier adds:—I have replied to him:—I have received your despatch as I am going to Dehmollah. Send me one of your sons to that place.—Reuter.

SADOUL TAKEN TO ORLEANS.

TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

[illegible] 7.

(Paris). [illegible] taken to Orl[illegible] martialled.—Reuter.

STIR IN IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

LEAFIELD, Dec.

A stir has been created in the steel trade by the announcement [illegible] million sterling is to be spent next [illegible] under an extensive scheme of new construction by the London and North Eastern Railway. A large number of locomotives both for goods and passenger traffic are to be constructed. These alone will involve one million sterling. Large orders are also being given out by the London Midland and Scottish Railway and some of the biggest contracts ever placed by the home railways have been already received by iron and steel firms.—(B. O. W.)

LORD FRENCH OPERATED ON.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 6.

Field Marshall Earl of Ypres better known by his former name of Lord French was operated on yesterday in a Paris Nursing Home for a small non-malignant tumour requiring immediate treatment. According to a bulletin issued this morning he is progressing satisfactorily.—(B. O. W.)

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Sir Edward Greves, Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University last evening unveiled the bust of the late Sir Gurudas Banerjea at the University Senate House.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee has been reappointed Minto Professor of Economics at the Calcutta University. Other Senate business included passing of a resolution recording the University's sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TEACHERS SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

The Ahmedabad Municipality passed a resolution this evening suspending two municipal school teachers on the ground that one of them had caused the other to write two letters to a local paper and sign one of the letters in the name of a third person. It was further alleged that these two teachers had, during the last two years, written in a similar manner a number of letters to responsible authorities and committees making grave but baseless allegations. Further inquiries are being made in the matter.

Official and Personal.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of Government of India and Lady Blackett arrived Madras on Sunday by the Bombay Mail. They were received at the Central Station by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Sir James Simpson on behalf of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. They are staying at the Government House. They will leave for Calcutta on 10th instant.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, also arrived Madras from Calcutta. He leaves for Bombay on 10th instant where he will remain till 17th and thence leaves for Delhi, reaching there on 18th.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair, who had been to England in connection with the O'Dwyer-Nair libel case, returned to Madras on Sunday.

Lieut.-General Sir H. B. Walker, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, arrived Madras on Saturday by the Bombay mail and was received at the station by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Major-General Ponsonby, General Officer Commanding Madras District who arrived from Bombay yesterday. He is a guest at Government House.—A.P.

Under the auspices of the Medical College Union Bangalore an interesting debate was held recently in the Hall of the Medical College, the subject being "That in the opinion of the House experimentation on Animals is justifiable for Research".

HIGH COURT.

RULE LEAGUE FUND

MR. JINNAH'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE AS TRUSTEE.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewala.

Re. Trusts created by S. R. Bomanji.

M. A. Jinnah ..... Petitioner.

This was a petition made by the Petitioner for his discharge as trustee of a sum of Rs. 90,000 and War Bonds of the value of Rs. 10,000 deposited with the Central Bank of India under certain trusts created by Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

The petition alleged that some years ago the Home Rule League was established *inter alia* for the purpose of securing Home Rule for India by all law-abiding and constitutional means for maintaining the connection of India with the British as a free nation within the Empire; for supporting and strengthening the Indian National Congress and for carrying on a propaganda for the establishment of a Home Rule for India. In July, 1918, Mr. S. R. Bomanji wrote a letter to the petitioner who was then the President of the Home Rule League offering to make a gift of Rs. one lakh to be used for the purpose of the League in accordance with the constitution of the League. The offer was accepted and the amount was deposited in the joint-names of the donor and the petitioner who constituted themselves trustees of the said funds. The petitioner alleged that thereafter there were certain changes made in the constitution of the League with the result that he resigned the Presidentship and also the Membership of the League. In these circumstances the petitioner said that he no longer desired to continue as trustees of the fund and he prayed that he may be discharged.

Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the Petitioner. Mr. Dinshaw Daji of Payne and Co. appeared for Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Mr. Nanavati appeared for the Swarajya Sabha.

Mr. Nanavati on behalf of the Swarajya Sabha applied that the matter may be adjourned for a short time in order that the Swarajya Sabha may appoint another trustee in place of the petitioner and then the petitioner may be discharged.

Counsel cited Sec. 60 of the Trust Act under which it was necessary to have at least two trustees of a Trust.

Mr. Mulla pointed out that this was a public Trust and Sec. 60 had no application. His client was entitled to be discharged at once and he desired to be discharged at once. Various people and Sabhas were giving them trouble saying that they were entitled to the fund.

Mr. Daji said that he had no objection to the petitioner being discharged at once. But his client wanted to take certain proceedings for withdrawing the trust fund because the object of the trust had failed. Mr. Bomanji was prepared to give an undertaking to allow the fund to remain in the Bank and not to withdrawing it pending the proceedings.

His Lordship made an order as prayed discharging the petitioner. Petitioner's costs to come out of the Trust Fund.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGES DIFFER.

REFERENCE TO THIRD JUDGE.

ALLEGED INGENIOUS FRAUD IN POST OFFICE.

Mahipat Taniram Sonar.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Norman MacLeod, Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

This case is ordered to be placed before Justice Pratt as there was difference of opinion between the learned Chief Justice and learned Judge Mr. Crump. The Chief Justice was of opinion that accused was guilty, Justice Crump was of opinion that the accused was not guilty and was entitled to an acquittal.

The facts material to the case have been fuly given in the following differing judgments of Their Lordships:—

JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUDGE.

The Chief Justice observed:—"The accused was tried before the Sessions Judge of Dhulia on charges under Sections 193, 420, 417 and 511 of the I. P. C.

The Judge disagreeing with the assessors convicted the accused of offences under Sections 420 and 511 and S. 193. Accused was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 for the first offence and three months' imprisonment for the second offence. The accused has appealed. It is common ground that on the morning of the 27th November 1923 the accused presented two letters to be registered at the Pachora Post Office for despatch to Nareli and Narsingpura respectively. As the letters were said to contain currency notes one was insured for Rs. 1,000 the other for Rs. 2,000. The letters were registered and insured by the registration clerk the numbers allotted in the book of registration receipts being 138 and 139. When the letters so numbered were opened by their respective addressees they were found to contain waste paper. If the letters so received were the letters delivered by the accused to the registration clerk, it is clear that he was guilty of the offences of which he has been convicted. Briefly put, his defence is that the letters he handed in to the Post Office were stolen and the letters sent to the addressees were fraudulently substituted by some one in the post office. On the 1st December as soon as he received telegraphic advice that the letters had been found to contain waste paper the accused went to Narsingpur There he met the Sub-Inspector (Ex. 61) who took his statement. The accused was wearing a ring with a monogram engraved on it which was attached. he also gave the Sub-Inspector note written in Hindi and signed by him offering a reward of Rs. 500 for the discovery of the person who had extracted the notes from the packets. The accused returned to Pachora on the 2nd December. On the 4th he made a complaint before the Inspector of Post Office, Ex. 9. The main allegations in this statement are as follows:—

1. Accused in his office prepared 6 registered envelopes containing currency notes of various amounts and filled up a money order for 125. 2. At 12-15 or 12-30 he arrived at the post office and handed all six letters to the clerk to pay the amount to 3/13/0. 3. The charges which amounted to 3/13/0. 4. The clerk said he had no change, so accused went to the station which was close by and obtained change from one Abdul Fakir. 5. A few minutes after his return to the post office accused got all the receipts and stamps and went home. 5. Accused sewed the envelopes in such a way that the thread passed through the middle of the notes and affixed his seal on the knots of the threads. 7. Accused wrote the addresses on the envelopes himself in the vernacular.

The registration clerk Ranade was examined before the Committing Magistrate but was not cross-examined. Thereafter it was reported that he was physically unfit to give any further evidence.

He said that on the 27ht November he was on duty as registration and money order clerk from 5/30 to 7/30 a.m. and from 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. He described the practice of the office with regard to registered letters tendered for delivery. He kept registered letters until 3 p.m. when numbered slips were pasted on them corresponding to the number of the receipts given and the stamps were defaced. After that, insured letters were taken to the Post Master before whom each letter was placed in another insurance cover, which was sealed with the P. O. Seal. The covers then remained with the Post Master. If any letters were tendered for registration and insurance after 3 p.m. they were taken at once to the Post Master. Letters 138 and 139 were tendered after 1 p.m. Lettere 155 and 157 must have been received after 3-30 from the number given to them. He and the Post Master sat face to face in the Post Office, the Post Master's table being about 3 cubits from his.

Ex. 38 the Post Master at Pachora said that Ranade's hours of duty were from 5-30 to 8 a.m. and from 11-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The office was closed from 8 to 11 a.m. From 11 to 12, Ranade was also in the office. While from 12 to 1 Joshi was alone. Witness attended himself from 5 to 8 a.m. and from to 6-30 p.m.

It is suggested that if Ranade was alone in the office from 11 to 12 it was possible for him to tamper with insured letters but the accused does not suggest that he tendered 138 and 139 before 12 and if Ranade was away from the office from 12 till 1 the letters must have been received by him on his return at 1.

Was it possible then for Ranade during the hours of 1 and 3 while he was on duty with the Post Master a few feet away to prepare the false letters The seals on these letters show the letters M. T. S. The letter S is reversed S. while the same character appears horizontally below the letters by way of ornament. It is quite impossible to conceive that Ranade had such a seal ready prepared with him waiting for an opportunity to commit a fraud when the accused next presented an insured letter nor could he have had time to go out and get the seal prepared as the engraving on some hard substance would have taken some time. Considering that the investigation commenced within a few days the Post Master would easily have remembered if Ranade had been absent from duty for a considerable period of time between 1 and 2 and suspicion would have at once attached itself to him.

AN UNDOUBTED FACT.

Then there is the undoubted fact that two of the notes which accused said were in the letter numbered 138 were handed over by Abdul Fakira the same day to the Goods Clerk at the Station. If that defence story is to be believed Fakira must have got those notes from Ranade, and an attempt was made to prove that Fakira was seen talking to Ranade in the Post Office. Narayan Dagdu Ex. 71 was examined before the Magistrate in order to depose that he had shown one Dagdu Bhika the window for registration. How this was relevant is not very clear. In cross-examination before the Sessions Judge he said "When I went to the Post Office I saw inside the registration clerk and Abdul Fakira." In re-examination he said he did not know why Abdul Fakira was in the Post Office. I do not believe this witness.

Against that there is the admission of the accused that he changed a 10/ note with Fakira at the station after he had taken the letters to the Post Office. It was very likely that there was no change for a 10/ note in the post office and Fakira has sworn that the accused changed two 100/ notes with him that day. In my opinion this evidence is conclusive to show those two notes were not put into the letter 138 tendered by the accused to the post office and it must follow that the other 28 notes were not placed in the envelopes registered as 138 and 139. The defence relied very strenuously on the fact that Fakira admitted that he did not tell the Police Inspector when questioned during the investigation that he had received the notes from the accused until about the same time as he said so to the Magistrate on the 9th March. The reason he gave for this reticence was that accused and his brother had asked him not to say that the notes had been changed with him. This may or may not be true but considering all the circumstances of the case I have come to the conclusion that the notes if delivered to the post office could not have come into Fakira's hands the same day. Assuming that Ranade had stolen them from the letter 138 it is impossible to believe that he would have handed them to Fakira in the Post Office or at the station. The Sessions Judge however thought that in the absence of Ranade the oral evidence was not sufficient to justify a conviction. He based his decision that the accused was guilty on the fact that the conditions of the recovered notes from those alleged to have been enclosed in letter 138 proved that they could not have been threaded together by the thread which went through the middle of the envelope. This course depends on whether as a matter of fact the thread did go through the notes. The accused did say in his complaint that it did, but in answer to the Judge's question he said he folded the notes twice, putting one half into the lower half of the cover and the other into the top half, so that the thread in the middle of the cover passed through without touching the notes. The Judge discarded this explanation as unacceptable as he could not imagine any one sending currency notes in a registered and insured letter without passing the thread through the notes. It is improbable that a sender would omit a very obvious precaution but it is not impossible. The accused however in his complaint distinctly stated that he passed the thread through the notes and when by recovery of some of the notes it was seen that this statement could be proved by demonstration to be incorrect it was necessary to provide an explanation. The evidence to support it is somewhat flimsy. I should be inclined to say that though accused may on former occasions have sent notes packed as he described the suggestion that he did so on this occasion was an after-thought. With regard to the entries of the numbers of the notes sent in the six letters which accused made in a blank book it is not possible to draw any definite conclusion from them. They are compatible either with the guilt or innocence of the accused. The Judge thought they were fabricated. If the accused was guilty of the offences charged against him that would be correct. But I do not think that the entries themselves are of any assistance in helping one to decide whether the accused is guilty. If he had actually enclosed the notes in the envelopes, he might well have thought it advisable to enter their numbers in his book or on a piece of paper and there would be nothing wrong in his putting in the numbers of the letters afterwards if the entries were made in the book directly and not from a memo.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

Then the fact that four of the letter given to the registration clerk on the 27th November were numbered 154 to 157 is not in agreement with the accused's story that he handed in all six letters at the same time and that after his return from the station he obtained all six receipts. The receipts numbered 154 to 157 were the last issued that afternoon and could have not been given to accused until receipts 140 to 153 had been delivered to those persons who handed in the corresponding letters for registration. It cannot be suggested that accused was absent changing a 10/ note at the station from 1 till after three and it is accordingly impossible to believe his story that all six letters were handed in between 12 and 1. I have already stated my reasons for the conclusion I have come to that the instrument with which the letters numbered 138 and 139 were sealed would not have been prepared between 1 and 3 and there is an obvious reason why the accused if he intended to commit the fraud should not have sealed them with his ring. At the same time he had to impress the sealing wax with some distinctive mark or they would not have been accepted by the registration clerk. My own opinion is that he impressed the wax on 138 and 139 with a seal M. T. S. and sealed the other four letters with his monogram rings which he gave up at once to the Inspector, so that he might allege that the other two letters were also sealed with that ring. The waste papers found in the envelopes is not conclusive except as showing that it was put in at Pachora. But it must be noted that the letters 138 and 139 weighed practically the same as if they had contained the currency notes as alleged by the accused. No attempt appears to have been made to trace the person who wrote the English addresses on the letters 138 and 139. Ranade's handwriting could easily have been proved if it was suggested that he wrote them and the same argument applies to the other persons in the Post Office. It is not suggested that there were petition writers by the Post Office who could have written the addresses at the instigation of the actual criminal. In short as I have already stated if the letter had been fabricated between 1 & 2 there must inevitably have been some evidence forthcoming with regard to one or more of the numerous processes to be gone through to result in the fabrication. I quite agree that if there could be any valid foundation for the theory put up by the defence that the letters handed in by the accused were tampered with between 1 and 3 by some one in the post office before they came into the hand of the Post Master, the accused would be entitled to an acquittal; but in my opinion any such theory must be excluded by the evidence in the case. In my opinion it has been proved that the accused perpetrated a most ingenious fraud and made every preparation beforehand to establish his innocence if he were charged with it. His visit to Narsingpur his offer of a reward, his complaint to the Inspector would be taken as the natural acts of an innocent party but they we also acts which a guilty party would obviously undertake to prevent suspicion from attaching to himself.

I think the conviction was correct and that the appeal should be dismissed. I may add that if it had been the practice in the Post Office to note on the receipts given for registered and insured letter, the time when the letters were handed in many of the difficulties in this case would not have arisen."

JUDGMENT OF JUSTICE CRUMP.

Justice Crump observed:—"On November 27th. 1923 the appellant Mahipati Taniram Sonar handed in at the Pachora Post Office two letters purporting to contain Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively in currency notes—these two letters were registered and insured and were numbered 138 and 139 respectively. One was addressed to Kareli, the other to Narsingpur. When they arrived both were found to contain waste paper. There are very solid grounds for believing that the fraud which has been undoubtedly committed took place at Pachora, and it was conceded before us that the conclusions of the learned Sessions Judge on this part of the case were correct. There are two alternatives:—

(1) The notes were not in the envelopes when the accused took them to the Post Office at Pachora.

(2) The notes were in the envelopes and were abstracted in the Post Office before 5 p.m.

In the former case the accused may fairly be found guilty; in the latter case he is clearly innocent.

2. The case is in some ways difficult. The learned Sessions Judge has not relied on the oral evidence such as it is which directly implicates the accused. He has not even thought it worth while to discuss that evidence, and his considered conclusion is that nothing in the circumstances or the evidence would justify a conviction were it not for certain conclusions to be drawn from an examination of those of the notes which have been recovered. The argument is as follows:

(1) It must be presumed that the notes in each envelope would be folded longitudinally and then placed in two bundles one in each envelope. (2) If this was done, then the thread which was passed through the envelope must have passed through the notes at about the same place in each note. (3) An examination of the notes shows that there are no holes such as could have been made by this thread. (4) Therefore the notes were never in the envelopes. (5) Therefore the accused is guilty.

I cannot accept the first proposition as universally true. In his statement of December the accused no doubt says "A thread was passed through the notes" but the words mean no more than that he sewed a thread through the envelope. Unless the exact point now made had been put to him it would be difficult to take these vague words as meaning that the thread was so sewn as to pierce a hole in each and every one of the notes in the envelope. The explanation now given is that, he generally speaking, places the notes in two bundles and passes the thread between the two. The addresses of the two letters who have done business with him for 15 years and indeed still do business with him bear this out. The difficulty of making any deduction from the state of the notes is increased by the fact that it is not possible to compare the notes in them with the notes in the envelopes without first determining whether the envelopes produced are those which the accused used. That is as much a fact in issue, as the question whether those envelopes contained notes or waste paper. Upon these materials I should find it extremely difficult to base a criminal conviction. It follows (if I understand the judgment correctly) that unless we accept the basis of that judgment, we are left with the evidence of witnesses whom neither the Judge nor the Assessors believed and certain circumstances which the Judge regarded as inconclusive.

3. Is it possible to negative conclusively the suggestion that a fraud was committed in the Post Office I think not. The Superintendent of Post Offices says (Exhibit 7) "It is possible for a dishonest registration clerk to substitute for a letter handed in to him another similar packet and appropriate the original one." The Sub. Post Master of Pachora says "If the registration clerk is alone in the office he can play mischief with insured letters. Ranade was alone in the office from 11 to 12. Between 12 and 1 the registration and signalling clerks could combine to play mischief by substituting other packets for those handed in." The accused in his statement to the Postal Inspector on December 4th says he took the letters to the Post Office at 12-15 or 12-30. It is difficult having regard to the very loose notions as to time of such persons as the accused, to take that statement as mathematically accurate, but even if it be so the Postal authorities themselves are not in a position to negative the possibility of a fraud in the Post Office. The registration clerk Ranade was examined before the Committing Magistrate but not cross-examined. He is now suffering from some kind of mental breakdown and could not appear in the Sessions Court. His evidence to my mind is of little value. In the face of the positive evidence of the postal authorities themselves who are not likely to be over ready to admit any defect in their own department, the cause of fraud in the post office must in fairness to the accused be admitted. The argument "the fraud could not have been committed in the post office therefore the accused must have done it, "in my opinion fails.

GROUNDS FOR REJECTING ORAL EVIDENCE.

4. I have already pointed out that the Sessions Judge has no accepted the oral evidence. There are good reasons for not doing so. The gist of the matter is that two of the notes which purport to have formed part of the contents of No. 138 are shown to have been paid to the goods clerk at Pachora Station on November 27th some time before 5 p.m. that day. (Exhibit 64). The Goods Clerk says, and there is no reason to doubt it, that he got them from a dalal named Abdul Fakira. On March 3 this Abdul Fakira was examined by a Magistrate under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code and stated that he got those two notes from the accused. If Abdul Fakira could be believed the case could be clear enough. Had he said at once that he got the notes from the accused there would be little difficulty in believing him The Sub-Inspector of Polic Kareayal knew on Jan. 1st that these two notes were traced to Abdul Fakira but though Abdul Fakira was questioned "4 or 5 times" (Ex. 81) it was not far over two months that he was willing to say that he got the notes from the accused. A witness of that kind hardly commands confidence. It is true that accused in his statement of December 4th says that he got change to pay the postal charges from Abdul Fakira, but would he have made that admission if he had on that occasion handed over the two notes to Abdul Fakira. I doubt it. It is not I think necessary to consider at any length the other evidence which was called to support Abdul Fakira or the evidence of the postman Sana (Ex. 75) Were the conviction based upon the evidence of these witnesses the matter would be different. As I have already said it is difficult for a Court of appeal to rely on witnesses whom the Sessions Judge plainly did not think it safe to believe.

5. Some argument was laid before us as to the weights of these two letters. It seems safe to assume that the weights indicated on the receipts are the true weights of the letters as handed in. The Postal evidence is that the weights of the letters as delivered showed no change but the Sub-Inspector of Narsingpur (Exhibit 53) says that he weighed No. 138 in the post office scales and found that it weighed 20 and not 21 "rates" as marked on the envelope. There is no explanation of this discrepancy. If the evidence is reliable it points to substitution after the letter was handed in. It is unfortunately not possible to calculate precisely what would have been the weights had the envelopes contained the notes for the accused save there was also a sheet of paper in each. It can only be said that these weights would have been approximately the same as are indicated in the receipts.

6. There is further the question of the seals on the two envelopes. Both bear seals with that on the signet ring produced by the sacred letters posted by the accused the same day (Nos. 154 to 5ere a monogram identical with that on the signed ring produced the accused. No seal has been traced which could have been used to seal Nos. 138 and 139. The case for the prosecution postulates that this was a carefully designed fraud. It is said that the break in the serial Nos. shows that the accused brought Nos. 138 and 139 to the Post Office first and that he deliberately changed the seal in order to make it appear that he had no concern with the two first envelopes. It is difficult to understand why with this design in his mind he should have used a seal which clearly indicated himself. All that was necessary was that the seal should bear some distinctive mark. Exhypothesi it was part of his design to deny that the envelopes which were delivered were those which he sent. Indeed he did so implicately in his statement on December 4th by saying that he addressed his envelopes in Marathi. At that time the Postal Inspector had not got the disputed envelopes of Nos. 138 and 139. On the other hand it is no doubt difficult to explain how any one in the Post Office could have affixed these seals but can it be said that it was impossible? It is not easy to say that no materials could be available to a post office clerk which would enable him to produce an impression on sealing wax such as we have here. In truth we are groping in the dark as to this matter. This is the strongest point in the case against the accused but I agree with the learned Sessions Judge that it is not enough.

7. The conduct of the accused is consistent with his innocence. As soon as he heard of the loss he went to Narsingpur and made enquiries and offered a reward of Rs 500 for the detection of the offence. That may be part of a deep design, but for what it is worth it is in favour of the accused. There is no evidence that the accused can write English, and the handwriting on the two envelopes has not been identified.

"ACCUSED ENTITLED TO ACQUITTAL."

8. The question is not whether as between the post office and the accused, one or other of two alternatives is more probable but whether the prosecution have established beyond reasonable doubt that the accused never put the notes into the envelopes which he took to the Post. My answer is that it is not so established and that the accused is entitled to an acquittal."

PLAINTIFF'S FAILURE TO PROVE CLAIM.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Mr. Justice Crump.

Kokamal Manmoram & anr. ..... Appellants vs.

Guinbsing Guruditsing ..... Respondent.

This was an appeal from the judgment of His Lordship Mr. Justice Fawcett delivered on 23th January, 1924, who decreed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The plaintiff had this suit in the Small Causes Court against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 1,214-4-11 from the defendant being the balance of the amount due to them in respect of certain dyes ordered out by the defendants.

The defendants made an application and had the suit transferred to the High Court. The defendants contended that they indented the said goods which consisted of Alizarine dyes from an Italian firm La Trincente who had their office in Bombay through the plaintiff and as the plaintiff was a mere agent for a disclosed principal, he was not entitled to sue them. On the merits they denied the plaintiff's claim and made a counter-claim for Rs. 4,000 being the amount in respect of damages for shortage and late delivery of the goods.

Considerable evidence was recorded in the case which lasted for about seven days and at the hearing the plaintiff shifted his original case and made out that the amount sued on was due in respect of customs duty and clearing charges of the said goods. His Lordship Mr. Justice Fawcett overruled the technical objections raised by the defendant, and decreed the plaintiff's suit and dismissed the defendant's counter-claim and ordered the defendant to pay 5/6 of the plaintiff's costs.

The appeal from the said decision came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justice Crump and it lasted for about half an hour.

After listening to the arguments of the learned counsel on both sides, their Lordships held that the case as made out in the plaint was not the one that was attempted to be proved at the hearing and that the plaintiff had failed to prove his said claim. Their Lordships further held that the plaintiff as the agent of disclosed principal had no claim against defendant. In the result their Lordships allowed the appeal and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Advocate, with Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavaty, Bar-at-Law instructed by for be over ready to admit any defect in their own department, the cause of fraud in the post office must in fairness to the accused be admitted. The argument "the fraud could not have been committed in the post office therefore the accused must have done it, "in my opinion fails.

GROUNDS FOR REJECTING ORAL EVIDENCE.

4. I have already pointed out that the Sessions Judge has no accepted the oral evidence. There are good reasons for not doing so. The gist of the matter is that two of the notes which purport to have formed part of the contents of No. 138 are shown to have been paid to the goods clerk at Pachora Station on November 27th some time before 5 p.m. that day. (Exhibit 64). The Goods Clerk says, and there is no reason to doubt it, that he got them from a dalal named Abdul Fakira. On March 3 this Abdul Fakira was examined by a Magistrate under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code and stated that he got those two notes from the accused. If Abdul Fakira could be believed the case could be clear enough. Had he said at once that he got the notes from the accused there would be little difficulty in believing him The Sub-Inspector of Polic Kareayal knew on Jan. 1st that these two notes were traced to Abdul Fakira but though Abdul Fakira was questioned "4 or 5 times" (Ex. 81) it was not far over two months that he was willing to say that he got the notes from the accused. A witness of that kind hardly commands confidence. It is true that accused in his statement of December 4th says that he got change to pay the postal charges from Abdul Fakira, but would he have made that admission if he had on that occasion handed over the two notes to Abdul Fakira. I doubt it. It is not I think necessary to consider at any length the other evidence which was called to support Abdul Fakira or the evidence of the postman Sana (Ex. 75) Were the conviction based upon the evidence of these witnesses the matter would be different. As I have already said it is difficult for a Court of appeal to rely on witnesses whom the Sessions Judge plainly did not think it safe to believe.

5. Some argument was laid before us as to the weights of these two letters. It seems safe to assume that the weights indicated on the receipts are the true weights of the letters as handed in. The Postal evidence is that the weights of the letters as delivered showed no change but the Sub-Inspector of Narsingpur (Exhibit 53) says that he weighed No. 138 in the post office scales and found that it weighed 20 and not 21 "rates" as marked on the envelope. There is no explanation of this discrepancy. If the evidence is reliable it points to substitution after the letter was handed in. It is unfortunately not possible to calculate precisely what would have been the weights had the envelopes contained the notes for the accused save there was also a sheet of paper in each. It can only be said that these weights would have been approximately the same as are indicated in the receipts.

6. There is further the question of the seals on the two envelopes. Both bear seals with that on the signet ring produced by the sacred letters posted by the accused the same day (Nos. 154 to 5ere a monogram identical with that on the signed ring produced the accused. No seal has been traced which could have been used to seal Nos. 138 and 139. The case for the prosecution postulates that this was a carefully designed fraud. It is said that the break in the serial Nos. shows that the accused brought Nos. 138 and 139 to the Post Office first and that he deliberately changed the seal in order to make it appear that he had no concern with the two first envelopes. It is difficult to understand why with this design in his mind he should have used a seal which clearly indicated himself. All that was necessary was that the seal should bear some distinctive mark. Exhypothesi it was part of his design to deny that the envelopes which were delivered were those which he sent. Indeed he did so implicately in his statement on December 4th by saying that he addressed his envelopes in Marathi. At that time the Postal Inspector had not got the disputed envelopes of Nos. 138 and 139. On the other hand it is no doubt difficult to explain how any one in the Post Office could have affixed these seals but can it be said that it was impossible? It is not easy to say that no materials could be available to a post office clerk which would enable him to produce an impression on sealing wax such as we have here. In truth we are groping in the dark as to this matter. This is the strongest point in the case against the accused but I agree with the learned Sessions Judge that it is not enough.

7. The conduct of the accused is consistent with his innocence. As soon as he heard of the loss he went to Narsingpur and made enquiries and offered a reward of Rs 500 for the detection of the offence. That may be part of a deep design, but for what it is worth it is in favour of the accused. There is no evidence that the accused can write English, and the handwriting on the two envelopes has not been identified.

"ACCUSED ENTITLED TO ACQUITTAL."

8. The question is not whether as between the post office and the accused, one or other of two alternatives is more probable but whether the prosecution have established beyond reasonable doubt that the accused never put the notes into the envelopes which he took to the Post. My answer is that it is not so established and that the accused is entitled to an acquittal."

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Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Advocate, with Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavaty, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co. appeared for the appellants; Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Co. appeared for the respondent.

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MUSLIMS AND THE VICEROY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will allow me to express gratitude to you for your ever readiness to preserve the public rights.

Regarding the address to H. E. the Viceroy, I had read, before the address was presented, a letter from Mr. Khatri, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Muslim League in your paper in which he had stated that the League was not a party to any address to be presented to the Viceroy; but to my surprise I find that the President of the League, Mr. Mahomadbhoy Hajeebhoy Lalljee, was present at the address and garlanded the Viceroy and was reported prominently by the "Times of India" and other papers, as having been introduced to the President and representing the League. Then again I find that Mr. Chagla another secretary of the Bombay Muslim League announcing in your paper and the "Times of India" that the League had nothing to do with it and no one was represented on behalf of the League. Sir, this is a most unsatisfactory and regrettable affair and really affects the name and worth of the Bombay Muslim League which has been so recently formed. I, therefore, call upon Mr. Mahomadbhoy Hajeebhoy Lalljee openly to declare what is the fact. Is it a fact that he allowed himself to be introduced as the President of the League and if so how it came to be and whether in that case Messrs. Khatri and Chagla's roundation of the League being not considered 's correct? On the other hand if he has really not represented the League, will he please write to the "Times of India" and other papers and send a copy to any saying therein that he has not been properly reported and that they have by so reporting involved the name of the League which is not a fair thing to do for them.

These are my suggestions and I trust Mr. Mahomadbhoy Hajeebhoy Lalljee will explain to the Moslem public his conduct at once. If, however he is so ill-advised as not to clear his position the least I could suggest him to do is to resign at once the Presidentship of the League. We do not want such a leader.—Yours etc.

MAHOMED YAKUB.

Bombay Dec. 6.

REPRESENTATIVE OF NON-EXISTING ANJUMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among the names of the members of the Moslem deputation published in the 'Times of India' of to-day I am described as a representative of the Anjuman of Karad I beg to inform you that there is no Anjuman at Karad and I represented nobody but myself. I am Sir,—Yours, etc.

INAYATULLA HYDER SHAH.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

THE LOVE LANE STABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An item of public interest will be discussed next Monday at the Municipal Corporation. It concerns the case of the Love Lane Hackney Stables which acquired certain notoriety sometimes ago.

It will be remembered that certain residents of the locality, far and near, raised a protest against the presence of these stables on the ground that they were insanitary and a cause of fever and nuisance in the locality. It is remarkable that, with the exception of a few, most of those, who signed a petition of protest to the Municipal Commissioner, reside far away from these stables. In fact, some of them reside in Nesbit Road which is half a mile away. The objection raised was frivolous and absurd, and was evidently got up and signed by obliging people. Others were apprehensive of the values of their properties and the rest, as stated above, were obliging friends. As a set off against this an equally influential petition was signed by nearly 200 persons, who pointed out the advantage of having a stable near by, in a locality where the means of conveyance are not easy; it was also pointed out that, all things considered it would be an injustice to refuse a license to the applicant as the stables are not a nuisance, they being clean, well paved and in a large space far enough from any dwelling. The case actually went to the High Court, and it was decided in favour of the applicant as the Hon Justice Taraporewala issued an order for granting a license to the applicant. He made it a condition that the said license should be delayed for a fortnight in case any of the opponents would establish their contention in a court of law. More than three months have elapsed and no one has taken the step suggested by the learned Judge. Though the matter has been disposed of by the High Court, Corporation referred it to their Sanitary Measures Committee for their consideration and report. It is to be hoped that this body will now finally dispose of the question as it has put the applicant into great expenses, heavy losses and annoyance.

Stable accomodation is getting more and more scanty owing to demolition of old places, and it is not only unreasonable, but strange that people should complain of the presence of a modern, well drained, well-paved and isolated structure of this kind in far off Masagon. In the same locality are to be found cattle stables which are built in primitive style which strange to say no body complains about. If any member of the Corporation would visit the place he will satisfy himself of the excellent arrangements and the care that has been taken in the upkeep of these stables. And there is no doubt that any impartial and intelligent person would be at once convinced that the objection raised has no substantial grounds at all.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

NO MORE "COOLIES" FOR ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

At question time to-day in the Madras Legislative Council in reply to a question regarding the production of cotton in this Presidency, the Miniser in charge stated that the local area under cotton in this Presidency had shown, on an average, a tendency to decrease, but the area under irrigated cotton (mainly Cambodia) and under improved varieties introduced by the Agricultural Department had increased considerably in the last three years. New types of cotton had been evolved by the officers of the department at different stations after years of breeding and selection. The introduction of improved seed had raised the quality of the cotton to a higher level. In each important cotton tract new types were spreading to an ever-widening circle under the guidance of the department and, it is hoped, would replace the old inferior varieties.

On the question of agricultural loans it was observed that a total sum of over 24 lakhs had been disbursed to ryots in the Presidency of which Bellary and Anantapur had secured the highest figures, viz., over 7½ and 5½ lakhs respectively.

After question time, the Hon. Ramaswamy Aiyer moved for an additional sum of Rs. 1,23,000 for the collection and preparation of materials in connection with works required for the Cauvery Irrigation System. This being granted without discussion non-official business was taken up.

Of the two important non-official resolutions disposed of to-day, the one recommending to Government the suspension of revenue payable on lands adversely affected by the floods for a period of 30 years from the current "Fasli" was, after two hours' discussion, carried by a large majority.

STOP EMIGRATION.

The second resolution recommended to Government that it was necessary in the interest of the landholders as well as labourers that emigration to Assam should be stopped. Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, Deputy President, moved this resolution and was supported by seven others. Sir Arthur Knapp in the course of a long speech observed that the power to restrict emigration was derived from an almost obsolete act. After surveying the whole case for the restriction of emigration, the Home Member observed that Government had absolutely no interest in the emigration of labourers, if not the interest of the labourers themselves, and that it was in the interest of the labourer that he should be allowed to go wherever he thought there was a really good market for his work. Further he said the prosperity of the commonwealth of India as a whole partly depended on the tea industry exporting as it did to the value of 22 crores and paying to the Government 44 lakhs annually. He then dealt with several points raised against emigration and said that while it might be possible that in a few instances coolies had been deceived into holding great hopes of prospects on the tea estates, he could not find anything to show that the deception was systematic. The Assam emigration scheme as a whole was designed in the interests of the labourers and even at the present time labourers from Bellary and Anantpur were proceeding to Assam inspite of all agitation and speeches against it. After examining at length the question of wages and pointing out how in most cases it was purely a question of free demand and free supply Sir Arthur Knapp before concluding observed that Government could not be expected to accept the suggestion that emigration to Assam should be stopped.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried by a majority. On being taken to a division it was carried by 32 votes to 24.

The President then read a message from His Excellency the Governor proroguing the Council and intimated that the first meeting of the next session would probably be held early in February.

Referring to the reported detention by the Ceylon police of the Manager of the "Swarajya" of Madras at Talaimannar, the Government Member observed that under the Ceylon Government Ordinance XII of 1917 in a case where notice had been given that a certain person was a "destitute immigrant," it would be necessary to prove that he possessed at least Rs. 150 before he was permitted to land in Ceylon.

To further non-official questions whether the Madras Government would impose similar restrictions on Ceylonese immigrants or take steps to get the Ceylon rule modified, Government replied in the negative.

"SWARAJYA" MANAGER AND CEYLON POLICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

Regarding the "Swarajya" Manager, who was detained by the Ceylon Police, the Home Member replying to a number of supplementary questions stated that a 'destitute immigrant,' according to the Ceylon Ordinance, meant any person not being a native of British India who proceeded to Ceylon for purposes of employment. He did not understand, he admitted, the reference 'not being a native of British India.' He admitted that Venkataramier did not come under that definition, and was making enquiries into the matter. If as a result of enquiry he found that the Ordinance was applied illegally, he would certainly protest to the Ceylon Government.

I understand that at a meeting of the Ministerialists held yesterday, a small Committee was appointed to negotiate with other parties in the House in regard to the election of a President, which will be the first item on the agenda for the next meeting. It is said that United Nationalists have decided to treat the election of President as a party matter and authorised their leader to take part in any negotiations on this behalf, and report the result at a meeting of the party to be held the day previous to the meeting of the Council.

EAST AND WEST.

ART AND MAINTENANCE.

THE INDIAN ART STUDENT.

A PROPHET'S LIMITATIONS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

There were several sincere friends of Irish independence who resolved to "put up with" the Irish Free State, in other words, to seek the ultimate freedom of Ireland through the machinery afforded by the "Imperial autonomy" of the Free State. The leaders of that group have now resigned, and their resignation marks the failure of their opportunist policy British imperialism and nationalism are incompatible policies.

THE "NORTHERN GOVERNMENT."

The belief is too widely spread that the Chiefs-of-State, Cosgrave and Craig, have succeeded in creating two Irelands—one the Free State of Southern Ireland, the other the Government of Northern Ireland. The recent arrest of Mr. D Valera, when attempting to address his own parliamentary constituents in Derry, is not the work of an Irish Government, but of a pro-British Government planted in Ireland and backed by a population anti-Irish in spirit and record. They are a fluctuating majority only in four counties. The majorities at election time have been scarred by terrorism and intimidation.

ENEMIES OF THEIR NATION.

An article in the Paris edition of "The Daily Mail" (English Conservative Journal) makes a most timely confession on this subject. In its "leader" last Monday it said, "Father O'Flanagan, an Irish Roman Catholic and Home Ruler of great distinction, put Ulster's case unanswerably when he said six years ago, "The Unionists of Ulster have never transferred their love and allegiance to Ireland. They may be termed 'Irelanders,' using a geographical term, but they are not Irishmen in the true sense.' They are as distinct from the Free Staters as are the Norwegians from the Swedes, and they cannot be made into Irishmen by violence or political pressure"

A POINT IGNORED.

A careful reader will see that there is a great admission as well as a big assertion; and he will also notice a very cool assumption which deprives the "Daily Mail" of its polemical victory. First, the champion of Ulster Unionists admits that they are only in name Irishmen. They are aliens to their own nation. Secondly the writer confounds the Unionists of Ulster, with the population of Ulster of the majority in Ulster. The Unionists of Ulster may be, if they like more English than England; but as they are only a minority in Ulster they ought not to be able to cut off Ulster, nor six counties or it, now any part of it from the other three provinces of the island.

HOW TO WIN ELECTIONS.

The "Daily Mail" quotes the recent huge majorities for Unionists, even in the elections for Fermanagh and Tyrone, as proof that Unionists are a majority in all the counties of "The Government of Northern Ireland." This is not true. Methods of brutal terrorism were exercised over the electors, not only before, but during the voting. Speakers were excluded or arrested. The leading republican organisers were in Northern gaols, and the party had only amateur or unknown workers to conduct its electoral campaign.

INDIAN ART IN PARIS.

Captain Solomon's lecture at the Musee Guimet in Paris was, according to my friends who heard it, quite a success,—"a remarkable lecture," said one reporter. The lecture was well attended and aroused lively interest. This effect was greatly contributed to by the imposing array of photographs of the work done by the students and by some of the Indian artists. The hall was buzzing with appreciative comment.

Miss Daisy Solomon accompanied her brother to the lecture, and afterwards saw him leave for Genoa, where he embarks for Bombay. His relatives here are not the only people who regret his departure or their own inability to accompany him to India. May the powers that be grant their smile to a work which has evoked nothing but approbation wherever it has been described.

THE PROLETARIAN NOTE.

I think I can repeat that declaration confidently, "nothing but approbation." For I cannot regard as disapprobation the critical comment of a member of our Parliament. His special charge is the interests of the proletariat. He views with pain and something approaching anger the straitened life of the poor lads who study art, and the low standard of the very few scholarships granted. I heard that this critic had expressed the view that Schools of Art should be shut down (or up) until the means of life were granted to the students,—those enable to yet produce should be given maintenance and those producing work should receive a decent income. I took an early opportunity of tackling this Member on the subject, and I reminded him that we were to education in England, but that was only proposed as a remedy the closing of the Schools.

THE PROBLEM OF MAINTENANCE.

I gathered that his [illegible] they want the adornment [illegible] them treat the artist at least as well as an Anglo-Indian petty official. Why should the Indian authorities place Art on "the coolie basis"? He is not impressed by the pathetic tale about one youthful artist. While pursuing his studies, the artist worked as a menial in a temple, where he had a lodging on the steps. Food was his only pay. Eventually he won a scholarship, value Rs. 30 per month ("Times of India," 3rd Dec. 1923). The Labour critic opposes the entire series of assumptions,—the working for food and lodging, the studying of art in rags and destitution, and the giddy dream of one rupee per day for an artist of ability and enthusiasm. He calls it "exploiting enthusiasm," and "starving the soul." Government ought to provide a certain maintenance to every student; while the scholarship or continuous students ought to have larger money allowances, and there should be far more of these Scholarships.

For all that, I found no sort of opposition or utilitarian contempt expressed for Art. In fact it seems to unite all shades of opinion.

Yet I wonder if something cannot be done in the direction of removing the shadow of starvation, not only from the enterprise, but from the students?

FOUNDATIONS UNSOUND.

The eminent architect Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., is reported as follows:

"Sir Reginald, in his inaugural address as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute last night, said we suffered in all the arts from incessant multiplication of strange gods. Artists were apt to put the blame on the public, but he did not think that fair. Much of the work advertised with such persistence and expounded with such ingenuity by critics was not art at all, but at best a more or less injurious intellectual exercise, well-meant, but technically incompetent."

Now, from the privilege of personal knowledge of the work of Sir Reginald, one can say emphatically that his renown is based on the most careful study and most conscientious training.

Is it too late to ask the Indian Education authorities to withdraw its ban upon free hand drawing, the proved basis of technical competence in the art world?

CHRISTIANITY AND SUPERSTITUTION

It is often lightly presumed that Christian England has banished superstition. Yet books of fortune-telling and astrological prediction, prophetic almanacs, dream-books, etc. have a large circulation. "Old Moore's Almanac" is in the hands of huge masses of the population, and I believe it is not confined to one edition. Walker's edition boasts a circulation of one million; but I suppose that many buy the book for its list of fairs, eclipses, high water, and postal rates. The most remarkable feature is, however, the prediction of the coming events of each month of the year. The issue for 1925 is in my hands, and the predictions will arouse wonder in some and surprised contempt in others. But, for my part, I am genuinely amused by the wily long shots, the judicious taking of chances, and the general policy of risking the probable. For all that the coincidences are at times disconcerting. This calendar for 1925 is dated as issued in May 1924, yet "January" starts off with the prediction of "a general election the first under the new system of electoral reform," which it is declared will "show that the Government of the country will eventually lie between Labour and Conservatives." Further on we learn that "great strides will be made in the direction of wireless telephony, and experiments prove that its advent cannot be long delayed."

So it seems that the prophet in May 1924 fixed to General Election three months too late, but gussed its result; that, in may 1924, the seer of the future had not read the history of the past and did not know that radio telephony had already arrived. Wireless telephony was in use during the European war, and broadcasting stations started in the United States about 1920 or 1921.

The mystery-lovers however will say that "Old Moore" is referring to the so-called Beam System (short-wave directional fireless). If so, he is several months "out." Senatore Marconi, in a paper read on July 2nd, 1924, described experiments *in May of this year* which resulted in the beam transmission of intelligible speech from England to Australia.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Indeed, not only wireless telephony, but beam wireless, is now an old tale. Why then was there just recently the mild excitement of a message from Marconi relative to discoveries in the beam system? Because, as will be seen from the message, the previous relative difficulty of day time transmission over nighttime transmission seems to have been minimised. Transmission by day or night, and over any distance, has (it seems) now passed from the stage of elementary experiment, and to have been simplified and cheapened.

Perhaps a retroactive wave of these happenings of November 1924 struck Old Moore in May last? This would be, really, more remarkable than that he, a prophet of such repute, should prophecy the developments as occurring in January next.

THE POOR GEORGIANS.

The much advertised "rising in Georgia" failed, as its master mind Jordania knew it would. But the second section of the carefully pre-arranged plan of campaign has been carried forward since the collapse in Georgia. To use Jordania's own words: "Our main object is not the immediate cleansing of Georgia from the Bolsheviks but the seizure of an important strategic position in the Caucasus mountains." The "insurrection in Georgia" was never more than a matter of a few bandit skirmishes. The organised attack upon the exports of Russia is, however, another story. It is a scheme which has not even the ostensible excuse of a "national insurrection," for it is being worked all over the Caucasus and directed as opportunity serves onto Georgia Azerbaijan or Daghestan. It is doomed to eventual failure like the artificial and externally—stimulated "Armenian" insurrections, with which Turkey was so familiar.

RUTHLESS PLOTTERS.

By the way, Jordania's captured letter asserted that Azerbaijan could be brought into action by brigand raids, but that "Armenia (Erevan) would not be willing to co-operate with us." All this, now "ancient," history was revived into topical vitality by last week's cable of the "Chicago Tribune" man in Constantinople. Its effect during the past week has been very damping to the friends of the Georgian Mensheviks and the venomous critics of the lawless Bolsheviks. Of course, one may doubt the report of such an enterprising and dramatic writer as the Tribune man. We have not always found the Tribune's Turkish representative any too accurate. Perhaps the qustion of his accuracy to-day can be respectfully referred to the League of Nations?

POLITICAL BRIGANDAGE

What in effect, does he assert? That these vindictive political brigands in order to injure the Soviet Government of Russia (and not merely of Georgia) are aiming at the stopage of vital Russian exports. He reports that "stateo exports of oil wheat and manganese from the Black Sea ports, which are the backbone of Russian State finance are falling." and that "the huge oil and manganese exports from the Caucasus have been almost entirely stopped by the Georgian revolutionists." These amiable intriguers were described by the "Islamic Review" as if they were the people of Georgia,—and, like then, a people that "believes in self-help and is not Imperialist," to use the words of the anti-Imperialist Ramsay Macdonald. And now we see them in the open daylight, as raiders dashing down from mountains far away from Georgia to dynamite the oil fields and refineries. Is it merely to swing a political game? A French oil journal hazards the opinion that necessary money to work this political brigandage has come from "groups which stand for the big oil interests."

FEUDATORY STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

with a few exceptions, sovereign princes exercising absolute powers over their subjects and territories. Neither they nor their subjects are British subjects, and they are guaranteed—a guarantee, which it may be stated is not observed in some cases—non-interference of British jurisdiction within their own territories. Under the treaties the British Government has no right of enforcing a particular type of government or even of ensuring good government in the Indian States. It is only an indirect result of the clause in the treaties which enables the ruler to seek the protection of the British Government in face of internal disorder or external attack. The present writer remembers what a storm of disapproval was raised amongst the Princes over certain portions of Lord Chelmsford's speech at the Princes' Conference of 1919 in which he told the Princes that the British Government could not regard misgovernment in the Indian States with equanimity and that the Princes would be well advised in curbing autocracy in their States.

From what has been stated above it would appear that the relations of most of the States are theoretically speaking with the Crown, but as the Crown exercises no administrative or political power except through constitutional advisers, it falls to the lot of His Majesty's Government and of the Governor-General of India in-Council as the agents of His Majesty's Government in India to conduct those relations with the Indian Allies of the King.

Domination of Political Officer.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Princes have become very sensitive of late on this point and very loth to recognise the supremacy of the Government of India or even of the Governor-General in-Council in regard to the internal affairs of their territories. They are careful to address the Governor-General as the Viceroy or the King's representative and whatever honours or courtesies are extended to him are intended for him in that capacity and not as the head of the Government of British India. Self-deception, if you please, but it is done systematically and not without an eye to the future.

There are many things which have to be put right before the Princes can be said to be occupying the position of sovereigns in internal affairs. They have succeeded in focussing attention on themselves and getting several things done for them under the Reforms. Direct relations with the Government of India is only one of them. Political relations with Provincial Governments were mainly disliked on the general ground that a cat in a room is more dangerous than a lion in a forest. But a mere straightening of the channel of communication is obviously not enough. If the pipe that contains the water is affected it will, if it is straight, conduct the water quicker than when it is devious, but none the less it will impart the taint which is itself possesses. *What is even more necessary than direct relations is the definition of the duties and functions of political officers.* Lord Minto made an attempt some time ago, but a [illegible] practical guidance his announcement at Udaipur cannot be said to have achieved any striking results.

A great deal still depends on the personality and even the whims and idiosyncracies of the Viceroy and his Political Secretary, and even when these two functionaries are inclined to take a broad view there remains the local political officer with his necessarily narrow and sometimes also biassed—outlook who, though Viceroys may come and go goes on for ever.

Help from British India.

The Princes, many of them, have helped British India in the most active manner in her fight for political freedom. It would therefore, be a sheer act of gratitude if British Indians raised their voice a little in return, and joined in the attempts of the Princes to free themselves of the various shackles and irritating practices—hallowed by the name of 'usage and precedent' that now encumber them in their legitimate activities within their States. They are after all, our own fellow-countrymen and entitled to our fullest sympathy and active support. But it is sometimes stated that they cannot expect any support from British India unless and until they become constitutional rulers over their own subjects. Some British Indians are genuinely apprehensive of the designs of the Princes in securing greater freedom from external control for themselves. They think that the pressure of the politicals keeps the Princes straight and that if the fear of intervention of the British political officer goes there will be much oppression and misgovernment in the States. But this is emphatically not so. The intervention of political officers is not always well directed or good intentioned. Sometimes it is distinctly contrary to the interest of the Prince and his subjects. More often than not it is based on personal temperament and caprice and the pressing emergencies of the hour. What is wanted is that the duties of political officers in the bigger states at any rate should be defined and should approximate those of ambassadors or members of a diplomatic service. Political officers should be divested of administrative control or of any sort of control in the internal affairs of the Sovereigns to whose courts they are accredited.

Once this is done a very high degree of responsibility will have been imposed on the Princes of good government in their own territories. Besides, the moral forces in politics are to the legal as 10 to 1. The Princes recognise very well that with the advent of Swaraj in British India in the near future they will have to adjust their relations with their own subjects. It may be all very well for them to look into their treaties and find that they have been guaranteed protection from internal commotion. But it is a moral certainty that no Swaraj Government in British India will come to the rescue of a reactionary Prince and support him on his tottering throne against his own subjects and that with popular government across the frontier the minds of the subjects of Indian Princes must naturally be considerably agitated. This will be particularly so when they will be certain of moral and even political support at the hands of British Indian publicists. Only a very short-sighted Prince could be blind to the signs of the times. So far as the present writer is aware the greater part of them recognise that conditions have changed, and he was much impressed by one distinguished Prince telling his heir-apparent one day:—

"I have ruled well or ill, but I am not so sure that you will be able to do so in your time."

This remark, if not actually uttered by other Princes, must be in their minds or on their lips.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO AJANTA CAVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JALGAON, Dec. 7.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading and the party, who left Jalgaon station on a flying visit to the Ajanta caves arrived at Faridpur, a small village on the extreme borders of H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions on the 5th December at 9-15 a.m. and stayed in the Guest House which has been built by the Nizam's Government for the use of visitors. Their Excellencies shortly after their arrival visited the caves and saw 'vihara' (monastery) No. 17 which contains the most complete paintings now existing. The Archaeological Department of the State had kept outlines of each painting ready so that the distinguished visitors might be able to follow the originals easily on the rock walls. Adequate lighting arrangements were also made. The group of dying figures in the verandah and the paintings of the mother and child were specially admired. This painting on account of its high pictorial qualities comes up to the first rank among the paintings of Ajanta and in certain respects resembles the work of eminent artists of Italy, of the 14th century.

On the morning of the 7th December His Excellency the Viceroy paid another visit to the caves and saw the fine paintings of cave 1. The beautiful figure of the Bodhisatwa is said to represent the high water mark to which Indian art rose. His Excellency was pleased to observe that the figure was indeed the finest work he had seen in India. The party also admired the fine sculptures in cave 26 particularly that of the dying Buddha in which the mourning figures are so realistic.

The officials deputed by the Nizam's Government for the reception of their Excellencies comprised Nawab Jung Bahadur, Director-General of Police, Mr. F. C. Crawford, Dy. Director-General of Police, Mr. Mahomed Raza, Collector of Aurangabad, and Mr. Yazdani Director of the Archaeological department. After partaking of tea the party left Faridpur for Jalgaon at 3-35 p.m.



WOMAN'S NEED.

At this time of y[illegible] a tonic to build up the blood, to revitalize the [illegible] colour into lips and cheeks, to revive energy [illegible] by the long trying days of heat.

And it is just at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of almost value to women—and to worn-out, jaded [illegible] restorative of exceptional merit because of their unique tonic action [illegible] strength to the blood and nerves.

Are you anaemic—bloodless? Is your nervous [illegible] bear noise, are easily irritated, feel depressed [illegible] benefit from your meals? Do you feel old and [illegible] need lacking in energy, ambition, desire to enjoy [illegible] If so, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are what you need. Give [illegible] will be surprised how soon your appetite will return, your [illegible] invigorated, the ability to sleep soundly and restfully will come [illegible] health and your whole outlook on life will become changed [illegible] liams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal [illegible]

Do not delay. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale [illegible] Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. [illegible]

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, V[illegible] and Co.

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STALL-HOLDERS.

1. The Exhibition will be opened on the 23rd of December 1924.

2. The stall-holders should reach Belgaum on or before the 20th Dec.

3. In case the Reception Committee be not able to arrange electric lights, stall-holders will have to make their own arrangements; in that case, Rs. 5 will be refused to those stall-holders that have paid Rs. 25 as rent for the stalls.

4. The stallholders should send their goods by Railway addressed to themselves at Belgaum. The Reception Committee does not undertake to receive the goods sent for the stalls.

5. Bamboos and other materials to construct temporary shelves can be purchased by the stall-holders from the Congress Works Department.

6. Stall-holders should take advantage of the facilities given by the Railways for the transit of articles to and from Industrial Exhibitions.

ALLEGED ECCLESIASTICAL ABUSES.

PROPOSED SATYAGRAHA AT GAYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Following the lines of the recent Tarakeswar struggle, an agitation against the alleged ecclesiastical abuses has been commenced in Gaya where, according to a writer in todays "Forward," conditions among Hindu priesthood and property challenge comparison with the worst features of Tarakeshwar. A fund known as Gaya Fund has been opened and contributions thereto may be sent to Rai Saheb Harnarain Lal, member of the Legislative Assembly. It is proposed to commence Satyagraha at an early date.

GOVERNOR'S SIND TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson arrived in Karachi this morning on an extensive tour in Sind lasting ten days. Ships in the harbour and the wharves as well as the main thoroughfares of the city were gaily decorated in honour of their excellency's first official visit to Karachi. After disembarking from S. S. "Warsova" the Governor and Lady Wilson were received on the quayside by the heads of the Civil and Military departments. Later, they were escorted to a decorated pavilion near the Mereweather Clock Tower in the heart of the city where addresses of welcome and beautiful silver mementos were presented by the Karachi Municipality and the Karachi District Local Board. Subsequently, they visited the Sind Madressah High School, the Karachi Civil Hospital and the Dawaram Jethmal Sind College and the Nadirshah Eduljee Dinshaw Engineering College. At the latter College they were presented with a welcome address. In the afternoon they inspected the Karachi harbour and were entertained to tea by the Port Trustees.

After they had attended the divine service at the Holy Trinity Church, a dinner party was held at Government House followed by an investiture by His Excellency of Mr. R. E. Gibson I. C. S. and Mr. F. Clayton with the C. I. E. and Mr. E. A. Pearson, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto with C. B. E. and Mrs. A. Thompson with the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

London.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra will proceed to India on 6th December. He sails from Marseilles by the "Morea" on 12th December.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTERPELLATIONS FOR DELHI SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Two lists of questions admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly have been published. The questions number 150 and are mostly in the names of Mr. Kaini Kumar Chanda, Mr. Kelkar, K. B. Sarfaraz Hussein Khan and Dr. Gour. The Taxation Enquiry Committee, the arrest of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance, and the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal from the office of the High Commissioner for India, are some of the subjects which have formed the ground for a large number of interpellations by the non-official members of the Assembly.

Mr. T. C. Goswami who moved for the dissolution of the Todhunter Committee will ask in what manner do Government propose to give effect to the recommendation of the Assembly for a larger economic enquiry committee and what is the money now at the disposal of the Todhunter Committee.

LORD MORLEY'S PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chandra will remind the Assembly of Lord Morley's principle that sanction for the deportation of any one should not be given under Regulation III of 1818 except for a man of whom there was solid reason to believe that violent disaster was the direct and deliberately planned result of his action; and, he will then proceed to ask if this principle was observed in the case of the arrests of Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose, Anil Baran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitter in Bengal and if so he would ask Government to disclose all the facts.

Mr. Chanda will further ask whether any explosive substance or revolutionary literature was found in the houses of the three persons mentioned while they were searched.

Mr. Chanda and a few other members have a series of questions connected with the promulgation of the Ordinance and the arrests made after that. Mr. Chanda will ask whether it is a fact that most of those arrested under Regulation 3 belong to the Swaraj Party and whether any charge was communicated to them and any answers taken from them before the arrests.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar and Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussein Khan have questions relating to the alleged refusal of passport to Dr. Sudhindra Bose to return to India and will ask whether the refusal was at the instance of the Government of India.

Mr. Chandra will ask with reference to the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal whether there were differences between him and the Government, while Mr. Gayaprasad Singh will want the publication of the papers relating to his resignation.

KOHAT RIOTS.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao has also some questions on this matter. He will also put some questions about the value of the property lost and the conduct of local officials in the Kohat riots and the reasons as to why Sir Charles Innes was deputed to make enquiries.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussein Khan will ask for the publication of the report of the Indian Colonies Committee.

Dr. Gour has a string of interpellations relating to the Stores Department while Mr. Kelkar has some relating to the Postal grievances.

The list of subscribers in Bangalore so far to the Karnatak Industrial Exhibition Fund shows a total of Rs. 1,295.

Mr. S. S. Setlur of Bangalore will shortly tour for the collection of further sums, and subscribers are requested to communicate with him.

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?
BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No .7.

NOT EVEN HALF-MAST.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

The perplexity of No-Changers continues unabated. Some of the best among them, those whose advice and co-operation I value above everything else, are bewildered. They feel that I have probably given up even life-long principles for a patchwork. One such communication I quote below:—

"You are reported to have said that not having the power to give battle to the Swarajists immediately, you are forbearing, marking time. But why thus? The cause of truth and non-violence demands that you keep the flag flying for us collectively outside the Swaraj Party and the Congress, in no spirit of hostility to anybody, even as Muhammad did. His followers dwindled to three, depending upon the holy God's strength. Personally you undoubtedly gain by surrendering and helping opponents, but the cause suffers irretrievably when Non-Co-operators are neither asked nor allowed to hoist the flag collectively. No spiritually minded man can take interest in politics which neither promotes nor draws sustenance from truth and non-violence. No strategic unity will attract God, because fight with the Government then becomes immoral. Further, under the Swarajist regime there will be nothing to purify the criminal tendencies of impatient idealists as under your previous regime of high moral idealism and spiritual endeavour. Now utter futility and blank despair will stare them in the face."

The friend represents a large body of non-co-operators. He himself was attracted to the struggle because of its spiritual nature. I have therefore carefully read the message more than once. My hope is that he has formed judgment on garbled, even misleading reports of my speeches. He was not present at the Conference. He was not in Bombay. It is most difficult to follow any movement merely from newspaper reports. I have not seen the report to which the friend makes reference. The expression 'giving battle to the Swarajists', torn from its context, may bear a meaning opposite to the one intended by me. Let me explain. I cannot give battle to the Swarajists, if they misunderstand me, if No-changers do not understand the spirit in which a battle of non-violence conceived in a humble spirit can be offered, if the Government takes of such a battle advantage not contemplated by me, or if the atmosphere required for it is wanting. What has happened in fact is that all these things have more or less come about. Let it be further remembered that with me the safety of the cause has not lain in numbers. My so-called popularity has been perhaps the greatest stumbling block in the swift execution of my plans. I should not have done penance either for the Bombay riots or Chaurichaura if the people who took part in them had been utter strangers to me and made no profession of non-violence. So long therefore as I continue to attract crowds, I have to walk warily. A general with a large army cannot march as swiftly as he would like to. He has to take note of all the different units in his army. My position is not very unlike such a general's. It is not a happy position, but it is there. If it often means strength, it sometimes means a positive hindrance. It is perhaps now clear what I mean by 'not having the power to give battle to the Swarajists.'

I have in no way 'lowered the flag' of non-cooperation. It is not even brought hair-mast. For not a single non-co-operator is called upon to deny his faith. It is always risky to bring in the illustrations of the great prophets or religious teachers of the world. I am in the world feeling my way to light 'amid the encircling gloom.' I often err and miscalculate. But since the great Prophet's name has been mentioned in this connection, I may in all humility say that I am not without hope that I shall not be found wanting, if I am left with but two human comrades or without any. My trust is solely in God. And I trust men only because I trust God. If I had no God to rely upon, I should be like Timon a hater of my species But if we are to draw a moral from the lives of the great teachers, let us also remember that the Prophet entered into treaty with those with whom he had little in common and who are described in scathing terms in the Koran. Non-Co-operation, exodus, resistance and even violence were with the Prophet phases in the same battle of life wherein truth was everything.

I do not believe as the friend seems to do that an individual may gain spiritually and those who surround him suffer. I believe in *advaita*, I believe in the essential unity of man and for that matter of all that lives. Therefore I believe that if one man gains spiritually, the whole world gains with him and, if one man fails, the whole world falls to that extent. I do not help opponents without at the same time helping myself and my co-workers. I have not asked or advised believing non-co-operators not to 'hoist their flag' either collectively or inlividually. On the contrary I expect them to keep it flying top-mast against all odds. But that does not mean that the nation or the Congress non-co-operates. What we must recognise, if we will not ignore facts, is that the nation, i.e., the Congress in so far as it represents the nation, is not carrying out the programme of non-co-operation. It must therefore be confined to individuals. Non-co-operating ex-lawyers, ex-title-holders, ex-school-masters, ex-councillors may remain that to the full and still belong to the Congress. Their special programme is hand-spinning and Khadi. These the Congress has not yet rejected. The Swarajists are gracefully accommodating No-Changers in this respect to the fullest extent compatible with their convictions. They do not consider as No-Changers do, that universalising hand-spinning is necessary for accelerating the exclusion of foreign cloth. And yet in order to retain the co-operation of No-Changers, if you will, my co-operation, they, seeing that they have no objection on principle to hand-spinning, have become party to its introduction in the franchise. It is well to bear in mind that the introduction of hand-spinning as part of the franchise is an extraordinary proposal. A conscientious man like Mr. Stokes opposes it tooth and nail, although he is himself an enthusiastic spinner. Many of our distinguished countrymen laugh at it. It is no small thing then that the Swarajists have accepted. Therefore if they prove true to their word (and I have no reason to doubt it,) non-co-operators do not need any separate organisation. The No-Changers need not, ought not, to take part in the Council activity and therefore the Swarajists have the sole authority and consequently sole responsibility for the Council programme. They will use the name of the Congress as of right, but they will not therefore use the name of the No-Changers. The Congress is a joint concern in which the liability and responsibility for certain items are joint and for a particular activity given to and taken over by a section.

If unity, removal of untouchability and the Charkha are an integral part of the politics of this country, then No-Changers have all the truth, all the non-violence and all the spirituality that they may wish for. A No-Changer's fight with the Government consists chiefly in purifying himself and developing his own strength. But he must not by any act of his impair the power of the Swarajists whom he is bound to regard as honest as himself. A No-Changer should be the last person to arrogate sanctity for himself to the exclusion of others. And granting that the Swarajist system is bad, let him not act as if the existing system of Government is not much worse. Even a believer in non-violence has to say between two combatants which is less bad or whose cause is just. Between Japan and Russia, Tolstoy gave his verdict for Japan. Between England and Dutch South Africa, W. T. Stead sided with the Boers and prayed for England's defeat. Between Swarajists and the Government, I do not take a single second to make my choice. There is danger of our vision being blurred because of the Swarajist revolt against the programme of 1920. Assume for the moment that the Swarajists are as bad as the Government would have us believe, even so their government will be infinitely preferable to a government which has limitless resources for crushing the slightest attempt at independence of conduct or real resistance. I am not aiming at any 'strategic' unity. I am simply aiming at representation of all parties in the Congress, so that we may learn to tolerate one another's opinions, we may know one another better, we may react upon one another and, if we cannot find a common method of execution, we may at least frame a common scheme of Swaraj.

I agree with the friend in his concluding remarks that it is not the Council programme that will ultimately keep the impatient idealist from mischief, but it is the Non-violent Non-Co-operation which evokes the highest spirit of self-sacrifice that will wean him from the error of his ways. I promise that I have done nothing to weaken the strong Non-Co-operator. With myself, I have put him on his mettle. Let him sacrifice himself to the utmost on the altar of unadulterated love and the whole Congress will follow him like one man. But such love acts in an unseen manner. The more efficient a force is, the more silent and the more subtle it is. Love is the subtlest force in the world. If the No-Changer has it in him, it is well with him and every one else.—"Young India."

NEW SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur S Bhavanandam Pilla who recently retired as Deputy Commissioner of the Madras City Police has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the year 1925.

VICEROY ARRIVES IN JALGAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, JALGAON, Dec. 6.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading arrived at Jalgaon railway station where they were met by Mr. Hartshorne, I.C.S., and garlanded by (1) a deputation of Mahomedan gentlemen from the East Khandesh district, (2) Mr. L. S. Chaudhri, member of the Bombay Legislative Council for Jalgaon, (3) Rao Saheb Rupchand Motiram, President of the Merchants Association accompanied among others by representatives of the Khandesh Maratha Educational Association. Their Excellencies then motored to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's camp at Faridpur and visited the Ajanta Caves.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA"

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

ndians in South Africa.

The Natal Government are still after the Indian settlers. They are determined to harass them out of that Colony by hook or by crook. The latest is a measure that among other things deprives the Indian tax-payer of the municipal franchise. There never has been a charge against him of abuse of the franchise. He is admittedly an orderly citizen. But the idea is simply to subject him to degradation so as to make it impossible for self-respecting Indians to remain in Natal. Let us hope that the Governor-General will as before refuse his assent to the atrocious measure.

Spinning Club.

Sjt. Nambudripad sends me a record of the activity of a spinning-club formed at Trichur. It is too early yet to write with confidence about the activity of the club. But the formation of such clubs is very desirable. They can assist the development of voluntary spinning and cannot but be helpful to novices. The Trichur club has about 25 members. They hold competitions. Every member is pledged to spin at least 2000 yards per month for the A.I.K.B. I hope that similar clubs will be formed all over the country.

Borodada on education.

Borodada has sent me the following note for publication in *Young India*:—

"A celebrated English poet of the eighteenth century said:—

'A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.'

"To this I add that the education, which is spreading among our people, is worse than a little learning. The right sort of knowledge, which is rooted in the heart of the Indian people, is a gift of God, and of those Rishis of olden times who devoted their whole lives to the service of God. This is positive knowledge, while the education of the present day, which has no *heart* in it, gives a sort of negative knowledge. The acquisition of negative knowledge is tantamount to a loss of positive knowledge. Minus a hundred is a hundred times less than minus one. Therefore, the most highly modern educated man in India of the present day is in reality an ignoramus in comparison with a rightly educated son of India, who may never in his life have crossed the threshold of schools and colleges."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Legislative Department:—The resignation of Sir Montagu Butler of the presidentship of the Council of State is gazetted.

Diwan Tek Chand is appointed official member, Council of State, vice Col. J. C. Coldstream resigned Mr. L. Graham, Additional Joint Secretary, Legislative Department is appointed Secretary to the Council of State vice Mr. G. H. Spence.

Foreign Political Department: Lt. Col. W.F.T. O'Connor on turn from leave resumed charge of the appointment as British Envoy at the Court of Nepal from 28th November. Mr. W.H.J. Wilkinson is granted leave for four months and 27 days.

Finance Department:—Mr. D. M. Staig officiates as Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa vice Mr. A. H. Gurney is granted one year's leave. Mr. C. E. Gwythers' leave has been extended by six months. Services of Mr. G. N. Bower, Assistant Customs Collector is placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department. Mr. W. G. Leys is appointed Controller, Military Accounts, Allahabad Independent Brigade Area.

Commerce Department:—Rai Bahadur D. M. Ghosh, Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence is granted further extension of service for six months.

Department of Education, Health and Land:—The Hon. Mr. J. Crerar is appointed Member, Board of Management of Indian Peoples Famine Trust vice Mr. E. L. Percival resigned, Dr. H. H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, bombay has been nominated by the Bombay Government to be member of Indian Central Cotton Committee vice Mr. Main on leave Mr. R. W. Leg Jacob is confirmed as Conservator of Forests, Punjab, vice Mr. G. K. Parker.

Railway Department:—Services of Mr. W. M. Peet, Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways are lent to B.B.C.I. and M. S. M. Railways.

Industries Department:—Mr A. G. Clow I. C. S. is confirmed as Deputy Secretary. Captain W. R. Carlton is appointed Inspector of Stores, Indian Stores Department.

GOVERNMENT'S "ACT OF GRACE."

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

"The Government of India in the Army Department have sanctioned as an act of grace the payment of Rs. 1,500 as compensation to the widow of a villager at Lohagaon in Poona District who was accidentally shot by a soldier some months ago."

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference writes:—

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan did not hold this Conference to spread education in one district or province, but his object was much higher and nobler. He wanted to extend his field of action to the whole of India. After deep deliberation he had come to the conclusion that Muhammadans were very backward in education (which is the only means of their up-lift.) so he tried to give through publicity to this idea and impress upon the Indian Muslims that they are sure to be doomed, if they don't acquire sound education. He also desired that Muhammadans should learn how to work together in co-operation.

Accordingly Sir Syed commenced his work on a systematic basis and at the end of the year 1886, laid the foundation-stone of the existing educational Conference. He resolved therein that its annual sessions be held in one of the cities of India, delegates from all provinces be invited to attend the Conference and that after mutual discussions and deliberations useful resolutions might be adopted and means of carrying out be found out.

However, the first meeting of the Conference was held at Aligarh on the 27th December, 1886, which continued for a 4 days. Even since that time, for the last 38 years, the Conference has been regularly doing its work, and now it's the 37th session to be held in Bombay.

In order to attend the meetings of the Conference one is only to pay a fee of Rs. 5 and become a member of the Conference. The members have the full right to speak and vote in all the meetings. Besides they are provided with all the report free of charge from the Central Office of the Conference, Aligarh. Those who pay Rs. 125 are reckoned as Life Members of the Conference. The money collected from the Life Members as their fees is laid by in the capital of the Conference, the profits of which are used in giving scholarships to poor and deserving students. Thus the benefactors are unceasingly receiving the blessings of God for the small sum that they give away but once.

Messrs. Ayub Hassan, Mustafa Hassan Qabiri, Taslim Ilahi and Mirza Ishaque Beg, are representing the Conference in Bombay. They are authorised to receive subscriptions of membership and life Membership and issue receipts under their own signature.

A Branch Office of the Conference has been opened in Anjuman-e-Islam Hostel, Hornby Road, Bombay. The office is in charge of Moulvi Anwar Ahmed Saheb. Those who wish to know any particulars may kindly call on the above said gentleman in the above-mentioned branch office,

LIFE MEMBERS FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following is the list of the Life Members of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference from the Bombay Presidency:—(1) Mr. Saleh Bhai Karimji Barodawala, (2) Messrs. Haroon Adam and Co., (3) Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, (4) Mr. S. Meher Baksh Mian, (5) Sait Muhammad Ali Allah Baksh, (6) Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, (7) Abbas Ali Tyebji, (8) Khan Bahadur Saik Muhammad Ali Abdul Khadir, (9) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, (10) Sait Hatimbhai Ghulam Hussain, (11) Abdul Hussain Abdul Karim, (12) Md. Akbar Ali Haidari.

The Conference will be held in Bombay on the 27th, 28th, and 29th December, 1924 under the presidentship of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS OF BOMBAY.

It is hoped that the Muslims of Bombay will come in large numbers to join the Conference and thus show their enthusiasm and love for education.

The Muslims of Bombay who take an active part in welfare works and who have the good of the Muslim brethren at heart, if they realise the fact that progress of Muslims is dependent upon education and that charity should be utilised in helping the poor and deserving students, they will be greatly helping the cause of Muslim education.

The Conference has given material help to poor students, and it has kindled a desire for education among the Muslims. The Conference requires finance for the propaganda of education. The Conference has till now spent a lakh of rupees in granting scholarships to poor and deserving students and by this expenditure it has spread the light of education among thousands of Muslims and dispelled the darkness of ignorance that envelop their community.

ANDHRA JATHEYA KALASHALA.

AN APPEAL.

On behalf of the Andhra Jatheya Kalasala, Machilipatnam, one of the earliest national educational institutions in our country, we aproach the public of the Bombay City as well as of the Presidency for help. The Kalashala was founded in 1907 by a band of earnest men foremost among whom was the late K. Hanumanta Row, M.A., B.L., who gave up his flourishing practice at the bar in order to work up this institute and vitalise before his country the promise and fulfilment of the New Age. During the past seventeen years the institution has grown from strength to strength weathering many a storm and keeping aloft the banner of National Education. It has ever sought to preserve a due harmony between literary and vocational training and has revived the ancient crafts of printing and dyeing and carpet-weaving for which the town of Machilipatnam is noted.

It is a residential institution with a well equipped Mechanical Engineering Section and an Oriental painting section which is taking a leading part in the Artistic Renaissance in South India and has attracted wide attention throughout the country and a History and Economics Section which bids fair to be a school of research and is growing more and more popular amongst the young men of the Andhradesh. It has introduced Hindi into the Curriculum of studies as the National language in the place of English. It is drawing into its staff teachers from other Provinces and has been attracting students from distant parts and thus has become in every respect a genuine National Institution. It has received the appreciation of such great persons as Mahatma Gandhi, Dr Annie Besant, Srimati Sarojini Devi, Sraddhanandji, and Dr. James H. Cousins and others.

The Kalashala is maintained at a cost of Rs. 30 000 a year and depends on the annual Diparali collections for a good proportion thereof. It is also trying to build up a permanent Fund called "Hanumantaraya Nidhi" which is to fetch by way of interest the whole of the annual expenditure. A party of the teachers is raising up funds at Madras under the auspices of the leading persons there. Another party of the teachers with Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao the Principal at its head and D. Jankiram Roy. Civil Engineer and Chief Scout Master as his Assistant have come to organise collection here. Accordingly we appeal to the Citizens of Bombay as well as of the Presidency—members of all communities and of all political persuasions—to accord general help to the Institution.

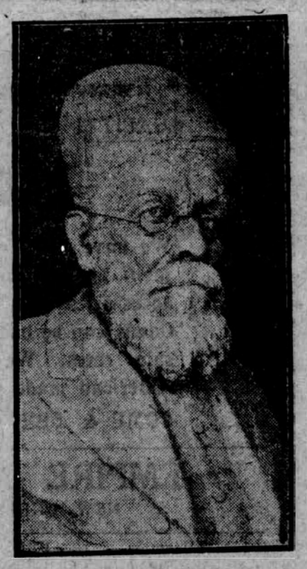
Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, V. J. Patel, R. B. Lotwala, K. Natarajan, N. M. Joshi, J. K. Mehta, S. I. Silam, C. L. Narasimvan, L. B. Tairsee.

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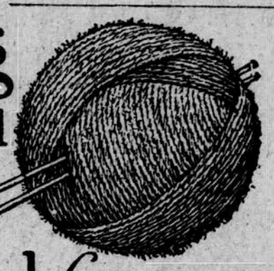
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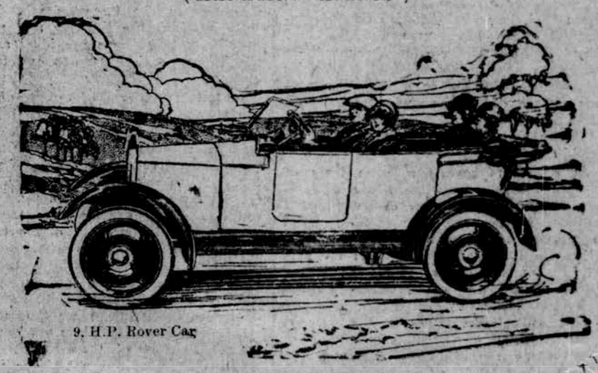
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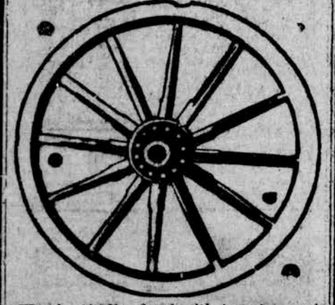
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